

Sales by Auction.

Mr. L. A. LEWIS will SELL THIS DAY, 13th, and MONDAY 20th, and TUESDAY 21st.

THE NUMISMATIC and MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY of a GENTLEMAN, leaving London.

SIR THOMAS GRESHAM, THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, &c.
Mr. L. A. LEWIS will SELL on THURSDAY 23rd, and FRIDAY 24th.

ALL THE REMAINING COPIES of Burgo's
Life of Sir Thomas Gresham, 8vo. lately published
— 300 copies of Spenser's Works, 8vo., upwards of 3,000 volumes
of the Arcana of Science and Art—several copies of Brown's Ill-
lustrated Bible—also Rees's Cyclopaedia, 8 parts—Taylor's Plato,
2 vols.—Henry's Bible, 6 vols.—Todd's Johnson's Dictionary, 4
vols.—Parkinson's Organic Remains, 3 vols.—Fosberg's Ency-
clopedia of Antiquities, 2 vols.—Looke's Furely, 2 vols.—Grose's
Antiquities, 8 vols.—Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary, 22 vols.
—Baxter's Works, 23 vols.—Marsh's Michaelis, 6 vols.—Tyrone's
Works, 8 vols.—Waverley Novels, 8 vols. &c. &c.

SOUTHGATE'S ROOMS.

By Messrs. SOUTHGATE & SON, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-
street, on MONDAY, December 20, and two following days.

THE SECOND PORTION of the Extensive
Stock in Trade of Messrs. BANKS & CO. Manchester,
by order of the Assignees, comprising a LARGE COLLECTION
of MODERN MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS; among which are
copies of the Fictitious Bible, 4 vols.—Sidney's British Atlas
Moule's English Classics, 2 vols.—Pugin and Heath's Paris, 2
vols.—Lane's Arabian Nights, 5 vols.—Wilson and Bonaparte's
American Ornithology, coloured, 3 vols.—London's Encyclo-
paedia of Gardening, 4 vols.
Catalogues of which may be had of T. Surr, Esq. Solicitor, 30,
Lombard-street, City; James Knight, Esq. Solicitor, Pall Mall,
Manchester; and at the Rooms.

And on THURSDAY, the 23rd, and following day.

A FINE COLLECTION of BOOKS in various
departments of Literature; among which are Poly Synopsis
Criticorum, best edition, 3 vols., with two following days.
— Polipoliana, part 1 to 53—Gill's Exposition of the Bible, 12, p. 9 vols.
call extra—Bagger's Comprehensive Bible, Russia—Turner's
Remarkable Prophecies—Turner's Reformation and History of
his Own Time, 12 vols., call extra—Richmond's Fathers of the
Church, 8 vols., half-russia—Baxter's Works, 23 vols.—Simon's
Works, by Horne, 21 vols.—Middleton's Evangelical Biography,
4 vols., call—Locke's Works, 2 vols., call extra—Crabbe's Works,
5 vols., call—Finden's Illustrations to Byron, 3 vols.—Bryant's
Analysis of Ancient Mythology, 6 vols., half-crown.—Milton's
Poetical Works, 12 vols., call—Chalmers's Works,
16 vols., &c. &c., many in fine bindings.

* Liberal accommodation offered on Property; and large
or small Collections of Books, Prints, &c., promptly disposed of
by Public Competition.

OPTICAL and other INSTRUMENTS, THREE LATHES,
ANATOMICAL PREPARATIONS, HUMAN TEETH, and a
Variety of Scientific Items.

MESSRS. J. C. and S. STEVENS will SELL
by AUCTION, at their Great Room, 38, King-street,
Covent Garden, on TUESDAY the 21st of December, at 10
o'clock precisely, a Powerful Hydro-Oxygen Microscope,
with all the Apparatus Complete—Phantasmagoria, with Dis-
solving Views—Lenses Microscopes with following—Lenses
by Dollond and others, and various Optical and Philosophical
Apparatus—Three Screwing Lathes—A Small Collection of Ana-
tomical Preparations—A Variety of Scientific Items.
On View the day prior and Morning of Sale, and Catalogues
had of the Auctioneers, 38, King-street, Covent-garden.

THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE and great CONCERT ROOM,
Oxford-street, with immediate possession.

MESSRS. FOSTER & SON beg to announce
they have received directions to SELL by public AUCTION,
at the Auction Mart, on Thursday, January 6, at twelve,
by order of a Mortgagee under a power of sale, the PRIN-
CESS'S THEATRE, situate on the north side of Oxford-
street, recently built in the most substantial manner, and de-
corated in a style of splendour not before attempted in any theatre
in Europe. The house is of the horse-shoe form, and has four
rows of boxes, divided by monumental partitions, like the opera
house, a Royal box, and ante-rooms and spacious pit, computed
to accommodate an audience of 2,000 persons; also an elegant
saloon, green rooms, and all the proper and usual apartments
for managers, musicians, and other persons. The great Con-
cert Room is one of the noblest and best adapted in London, for
musical performances, and embellished in an exquisite style.
The whole (including and containing) is a most valuable property
of Duke of Portland for a long term at a small rent. Particulars
twenty-one days before the sale, at the Auction Mart, and of
Messrs. Foster, 14, Greek-street, and of 54, Pall-mall, who will
give tickets to view.

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THE VALUABLE, SCARCE, AND VERY EXTENSIVE
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CLASSICS, DIVINITY, ENGLISH HISTORY, ITALIAN,
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The genuine Property of the late G. F. NOTT, D.D. formerly
Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and Canon of Winchester,
which was collected by him with great judgment, indefatiga-
ble exertion, and immense expense.

PRINTS, PAINTING, DRAWINGS, ANTIQUE VASES,
BRONZES, &c.

WILL be SOLD by AUCTION, on the pre-
mises, on TUESDAY the 11th day of January, 1842,
and following days (Sundays excepted), by Messrs. T. GODWIN &
SON, in the following order, viz.—

The Sale on Tuesday, Jan. 11, will consist of English Divinity
Wednesday, 12, Ditto
Thursday, 13, Greek-Latin Divinity
Friday, 14, Latin Divinity & Miscellanies
Saturday, 15, Latin Miscellanies
Monday, 17, Spanish and French
Tuesday, 18, French
Wednesday, 19, Italian
Thursday, 20, Ditto
Friday, 21, English Miscellanies
Saturday, 22, Ditto
Monday, 24, Prints and Drawings
Tuesday, 25, Paintings, Vases, Bronzes, &c.

May be viewed four days preceding the sale, by Catalogues
only (2s. 6d. each), which may be had 21 days previous to the
sale, at the Auctioneers, Messrs. Jacob & Johnson's, booksellers,
and Messrs. Lane, Goodere & Bowker, solicitors, Winchester;
Messrs. Rivington, St. Paul's Churchyard, Messrs.
Hatchard, Piccadilly, and Messrs. Payne & Foss, Pall Mall,
London; Mr. Parker, Oxford; and Mr. Deighton, Cambridge.
The Sale will commence each day at Eleven o'clock in the
forenoon precisely.

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATE, LINEN, China,
Glass, Wines, and other Effects, will be Sold by Auction, on the
premises, on Wednesday the 2nd day of February, 1842, and two
following days.

FREEMASONS' and GENERAL LIFE
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INTEREST COMPANY, No. 11, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall,
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Yorkshire.
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The Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Combermere, G.C.B. P.G.M. of
Cheshire.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Roay.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Saltoun.

Sir Frederick G. Fowke, Bart. P.S.G.W. & D. Prov. G.M. of
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This Office unites the advantages of a mutual association with
the security of a Proprietary Company, and affords every variety
of the Assurance of Life. It allows credit for the half
of the premiums for the first five years, at a fixed rate, offers the
alternative of increasing or decreasing rates; or upon a tempo-
rary scale; and, by assuring sums to become payable at a given
age, security is afforded to the Proprietors and Families who are not
forfeited immediately if the Premium remain overdue; and
fraud only, not error, vitiates them. The business of the Office
is not confined to the Masonic body.

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ANNUITIES.—The attention of the Holders of the above
Annuities, which end in the Years 1859 and 1860, is directed to
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Sums and DEPOSED ANNUITIES, by which at a present mode-
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above Funds shall terminate, either a certain Sum or an Annuity
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from acute and chronic diseases, and those who from temporary
males, or defective state of health, may have been rejected at
other offices, may ASSURE their LIVES on safe and equi-
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remain as a debt upon the policy. Prospectuses containing tables
for the assurance of persons in good health, and explaining at
length the principles and method of effecting assurance on the
lives of persons labouring under disease, may be obtained on
application at the offices of this Society.

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COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, and PROVIDENT
LIFE OFFICE, 50, Regent-street, Piccadilly.
Established 1807.

His Grace the Duke of Rutland, Alexander Henderson, M.D.
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The advantages attached to the public by the above Offices are
such as result from a course of uninterrupted prosperity, and
fruits of a prudent and economical management for a period of
thirty-five years.

At the present time so many establishments exist, rising up
each other in the profession of benefits, to the public, which
numerous failures and consequent ruin to many industrious
families have proved to be fallacious, that the Directors think
they will best discharge their duty to the Proprietors and to the
Public by a simple statement of the advantages which have been
realized by these Offices.

The COUNTY FIRE OFFICE has not only settled all claims
with promptitude and liberality, but has, from its first establish-
ment, made large returns to the Insured.—These amounts at the
present time to 125,000l.

The PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE has at each septennial
period divided the whole of the profits, subject to a deduction
of about a twentieth part only, among the Insured. The benefits
actually received to lives insured in this Office, may be judged of
by the following Table:—

No. of Bounties in Bounties in Bounties in Total of Sum
Policy, < 1813 & 1820, 1827 & 1834, 1841, Bounties, Insured.

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Will evermore be cherish'd in the heart;
A treasure to be lov'd while memory lives,
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BUTTER'S TANGIBLE ARITHMETIC and GEOMETRY: Illustrated by Figures, and by 144 Cubes, in a Box: forming a Permanent Fund of Amusement and Instruction for all Ages. Price, small size, in Cedar, 6s. 6d.; large size, in Mahogany, 10s.; or with 96 of the small size cubes, 5s. 6d. In ordering them the price should be specified.

Butter's Dissected Trinomial Cube; with which may be formed Three different Binomial Cubes: an elegant Mathematical Puzzle. With Description and Explanation, in a Box, price 3s.

Sold by all Booksellers, Stationers, and Toy-men. J. Trimen, Agent, 11, Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

FIRE-SIDE ASTRONOMY.

In a handsome Case, resembling a 4to. volume, ornamentally bound and gilt, price Two Guineas.

THE BEAUTY of the HEAVENS; a Pictorial Display of the Astronomical Phenomena of the Universe, comprised in 104 beautifully coloured Scenes on separate Cards, accompanying a Familiar Lecture on Astronomy. By CHARLES F. BLUNT, Lecturer on Astronomy; Author of 'The Wonders of the Telescope,' &c.

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Tilt & Bogue, Fleet-street.

ON THE 31st DECEMBER,

THE CASTLES AND ABBEYS OF ENGLAND;

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ROYAL PALACES, BARONIAL HALLS, MANOR HOUSES, &c.

ANCIENT AND MODERN,

With numerous **ILLUSTRATIONS** from **ORIGINAL DRAWINGS;**

By Mr. T. ALLOM, and other distinguished Artists.

Together with **HISTORICAL DETAILS—FAMILY RECORDS and GENEALOGIES—PUBLIC SERVICES, CIVIL, MILITARY, and ECCLESIASTICAL—HEROIC ACHIEVEMENTS—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—TRAITS of CHARACTER—CLASSICAL ASSOCIATIONS—LOCAL SCENERY—ANECDOTES—LEGENDS, TRADITIONS, &c.**

By **WILLIAM BEATTIE, M.D.**

Grad. of Edinburgh; Memb. of the Royal Coll. of Physicians, London; Memb. Hist. Instit. of France; Instit. d'Afrique; Author of 'Switzerland,' 'Scotland,' 'The Waldenses,' 'Residence at the Courts of Germany,' &c.

The Work will present Engravings of whatever is most interesting, or least known, in the scenery, style, or decorations of each subject, and will be illustrated with Vignette specimens of the Cathedrals—Abbeys—Chapels—Tombs—Altars—Royal, Baronial, and Monastic Ruins—Halls—Armouries—Portraits and Medallions;—Sculptures—Antique Furniture and Inscriptions;—Statues and Fragments of Art; Festive, Military, and Rural Scenes; Battle-fields—Banquet Halls—National Sports and Athletic Games; and whatever illustrated most forcibly the minds, habits, and pursuits of our ancestors, so distributed throughout, that the engravings and literary matter will mutually **ILLUSTRATE** each other, and bring the country and the domestic life of its inhabitants once more into primitive existence. The Editor is happy to announce, as a guarantee for the style and execution, that men of established reputation in Literature and the Arts will co-operate in the undertaking.

The Work will be elegantly printed in imperial octavo, and will be published in Parts at 2s. 6d. each. A more elegant edition, on superfine royal quarto paper, will be printed at the same time, at 5s., with first impressions; but as this edition will be limited to the number of Subscribers, it is particularly requested that those who wish to secure it, would at once forward their names.

London: MORTIMER & HASELDEN, 21, Wigmore-street; and TILT & BOGUE, 86, Fleet-street.

1, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, Dec. 16, 1841.

NEW PERIODICAL WORKS PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION

BY MR. CUNNINGHAM.

I.

On the 30th of January, 1842, price ONE SHILLING, No. I. of

AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE:

A MONTHLY MISCELLANY OF ROMANCE, GENERAL LITERATURE, AND ART;

Edited by W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Esq.

And illustrated with Designs on Steel and Woodcuts by GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

CONTAINING THE COMMENCEMENT OF

A NEW WORK OF FICTION BY MR. AINSWORTH:

With TWO ILLUSTRATIONS on Steel by GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

With Contributions from the most eminent Writers of the day. Full particulars will be speedily given.

✧ Mr. AINSWORTH announces that his connexion with 'Bentley's Miscellany' ceases with the present Number, and that Mr. GEORGE CRUIKSHANK will only furnish ONE DESIGN in each Number, as before, to that Publication. No other Monthly Work whatever will be illustrated by Mr. Cruikshank.

II.

On the 1st of March, illustrated with magnificent designs on Steel, and Woodcuts, price 1s., the FIRST PART of

WINDSOR CASTLE;

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

By W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Esq.

"'About' about! search Windsor Castle, elves, within and out."—*Merry Wives of Windsor*.

With TWO ILLUSTRATIONS on Steel, designed and etched by TONY JOHANNOT.

And Woodcuts of the largest size, engraved by THOMPSON, WILLIAMS, and LANDELLS, from Designs by ALFRED DELAMOTTE.

✧ This Work, which will form a Companion to Mr. AINSWORTH'S 'TOWER OF LONDON,' will be completed in Thirteen Shilling Parts, each similarly illustrated.

Also just published in 3 vols. post 8vo. illustrated with Twenty large Designs on Steel by FRANKLIN,

OLD SAINT PAUL'S:

A TALE OF THE PLAGUE AND THE FIRE.

By W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Esq.,

Author of 'The Tower of London.'

"We are glad to meet Mr. Ainsworth again in the region of historical romance—a department of literature in which he has already distinguished himself above almost every author of the day. A better subject than that which he has chosen for his present volumes could not have been selected. It is replete with incidents of the most varied, striking, and affecting character. These Mr. Ainsworth has turned to the account which every reader of his former works must have been prepared to expect. He has interwoven historical facts into a web of most pleasing fiction, thereby investing history herself with new attractions. Many passages remind us of the simple pathos and truthfulness of Defoe."—*Observer*.

HUGH CUNNINGHAM, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1841.

REVIEWS

A History of the Life of Richard Cœur-de-Lion King of England. By G. P. R. James, Esq. 2 vols. Saunders & Otley.

THE mere name of Richard Cœur-de-Lion awakens so many associations, that we promised ourselves some pleasant readings in the veritable "romance of history," when we first saw these volumes announced. The authorship, too, seemed to have fallen into appropriate hands; for the memoir of a monarch whose authentic history reads like a chapter of romance, was a fitting subject for an author who claims a place, not merely among our historians, but among our novelists; while a writer who, like Mr. James, has made the history of France so much his study, seemed likely to throw additional light upon those incidents which have reference to Cœur-de-Lion's contest with Philip Augustus.

The bulk of these two volumes, however, bear about the same proportion to the space occupied by the hero, as Falstaff's gallon of sack to his pennyworth of bread,—the first hundred and thirty-three pages, being devoted to a history of preceding events; and then, the hero's birth being announced, he is left in his cradle, until the commencement of the second volume exhibits him bracing on his harness as a knight. As, however, at that period he was very young, his early deeds of valour excite little interest, and we lose sight of him altogether ere the volume is much more than half finished, Mr. James breaking off at the year 1177, to begin from the beginning the tale of the Crusades, in which, when the second volume closes, he has only proceeded as far as the capture of Antioch. The present work is therefore very different from that which we anticipated; but in these days of epitomes and abridgments, we cannot bring ourselves to complain of a work which at least promises to go fully into its subject, and which professes to derive its statements not from second-hand sources, but from contemporary chroniclers.

The period chosen by Mr. James, in these volumes, includes the greater part of the reign of our first Plantagenet, and is certainly one of great importance; for the advances of civilization and commerce were very rapid, and, fostered by our municipal institutions, those seeds of liberty first sprung up, which flourished and bore fruit in the succeeding century. The contest, too, of Henry with Becket was most important; not so much for its direct results, as those collateral advantages, which neither Church nor King obtained, but which became the heritage of the people. Beneath the rule of so astute, so stern, and so unscrupulous a monarch as the second Henry, what would have become of the liberties (few as indeed they then were,) of the people, had he possessed as supple and time-serving a prime as Henry VIII., or one as willing to lengthen the sceptre by the crozier as "the lord of Canterbury" of Charles the First's days? But, just when Henry had reduced his refractory nobles to obedience, and set about framing new laws and new institutions, he became involved in that dispute with the head of the spiritual power, which prevented him from imposing unchecked a yoke as crushing as that of the first Norman sovereigns. The public mind too, was at this period in a state to require a series of impulses each strong enough to arouse it. Now the first of the series was afforded by this celebrated contest; for when the monarch and his advisers fiercely took up "the weapons of carnal warfare" against the offending Archbishop, and he, in return, launched the bolts of spiritual defiance at them, so bitter a conflict between the chief representatives of the an-

tagonist powers which at that moment claimed the rule of all Christendom, could not but arouse the most sluggish to attention; and although we do not believe that our forefathers, Saxon or Norman, watched the strife with that eager interest which their descendants, in the sixteenth century, viewed one not greatly dissimilar, still less, that they learnt like the political leaders of the seventeenth—

—"to know
Both spiritual power and civil, what each means,
What severs each"—

still some questions as to "the bounds of either sword" must have arisen; and Saxon and Norman now began to have an additional subject of discussion, perhaps of contest, separated from that irritating theme, the distinction of race.

The character of our first Plantagenet presents more contrarieties as viewed in the pages of contemporary histories than perhaps any other monarch, except Henry VIII.—and the king who by one writer is exhibited as the very model of a wise and justice-loving sovereign, is by another presented as a fierce and sanguinary tyrant, destitute alike of public or private virtue. In regard to Plantagenet's civil policy, although Glanville, in opposition to the mass of the monkish writers, represents him in his treatise, as one of the greatest and most conscientious of monarchs, "his fiscal extortions, together with the abuses resulting from the sale of right and justice," says Sir F. Palgrave, "have been faithfully recorded, and we can quote against Glanville the testimony of the suitor, who counts the bribes which he paid to the monarch," and who followed the king from place to place, killing four horses in the pursuit, and half ruining himself with payment of interest to the Jews, whose aid he invoked. It were much to be wished that on that important portion of history, the contest of Henry with Becket, a testimony as wholly unexceptionable in its character, and as minute in its details, as the curious narrative of Richard de Anesty here referred to, could be found. Unfortunately however for the dispassionate inquirer, every contemporary document is marked by party feeling: and, curiously enough, even to the present day, that same party feeling has a place, almost as prominent as when the stones of Canterbury showed their fresh stains to the horror-struck people. Mr. James, in the present work, fights earnestly for the kingly prerogative, and consequently against Becket, yet unlike most writers who have taken this side of the question, he neither summons Hollingshead nor Foxe, nor those other writers who were forced to approve of the murder of Becket lest the executions of More and Fisher should be called by the same harsh name, but draws his information at once from the source whence alone it should be sought—in contemporary chronicles.

It must be a subject of regret to all who have consulted these contemporary chronicles, that so little light is thrown by them on the conduct of Becket as chancellor. How gladly might we give up the silly tales of the dreams which prefigured his future greatness, his early miracles,—even the pretty tale that assigns him a Saracen mother,—for some details of his public life; whether devoted to the will of his sovereign he caused the tallage to be paid with unsparing severity, or, true to his Saxon parentage, he gently imposed a tribute which he well knew was galling to his countrymen; whether he looked with a rapacious eye on the walled towns, "those hives whose honey was so pleasant to the royal taste," as a chronicler somewhere remarks, or viewed them with the warm attachment of one who had been born and bred up in the city which claimed an antiquity of two thousand years, and stood forth as the representative of the Mercian kingdom. But this infor-

mation we cannot obtain; though tradition—in an early age, no unfaithful witness,—asserts, that to the mitigating influence of Henry's chancellor England owed much; and that many a sanguinary law was suspended, many an unjust decree turned aside, while the son of the London goldsmith held that office. We are rather inclined to agree with this tradition; for that St. Thomas of Canterbury almost from the day of his death was viewed as the friend of the people, is beyond all doubt. The aid of St. Thomas, was invoked equally by barons and people during their struggle with John; it was he, so said the dreaming citizen, who when Henry III. had built strong outworks at the Tower to overawe the citizens, levelled them with one blow of his shadowy staff; and in their laments over Simon de Montfort, the populace sung how "Sir Symond," like St. Thomas, had fallen by wicked hands in the cause of freedom, and how that the two martyrs would from henceforth jointly watch over the welfare of the land. Now that Becket's contest with the king had no possible reference to popular rights, must have been as evident to our forefathers as to ourselves; it could therefore, we think, only have been owing to his conduct when chancellor, and probably to his expressed opinions on the subject, which linked in the popular mind the memory of the martyr of ecclesiastical power, with their aspirations after freedom.

It has been generally believed that Henry's anxiety to obtain the See of Canterbury for his favourite, arose from a wish to secure a sufficiently servile Primate. We think, however, that Henry must long before have discovered the towering and determined spirit of his chancellor. The charge, indeed, so often brought against Becket, of the meanest subservience to the King's will, until the moment came when he could advantageously set him at defiance, has always seemed to us untrue, because not in harmony with his general character. The warlike churchman, who followed Henry to the siege of Toulouse with seven hundred knights, who carried three fortresses by storm, and challenged to single combat, and overcame, a French knight of no mean prowess, could scarcely have been the chancellor to fawn and cringe, when, with his unexampled skill in diplomacy added to his military talents, there was no sovereign in Europe who would not have welcomed him to his court. We think it, therefore, more likely that Henry, anxious to secure those services, from which, as in the instance of the treaty with Louis, he had already obtained such important advantages, determined to attach Becket still more closely to his interests, by obtaining for him the highest ecclesiastical dignity. According to Mr. James, the clergy delayed to elect the King's choice, because "his habits and character rendered him most unfit for the archiepiscopal dignity, and most obnoxious to the English clergy." Really we cannot imagine why such worthies as Roger, Archbishop of York, and Henry, Bishop of Winchester, should have objected to Becket. Many more charges of flagrant ill-conduct have been brought against this Roger, than his enemies have alleged against Becket; while Henry of Blois, not merely crowned and disrowned his brother Stephen, but distinguished himself, bishop though he were, by his fierce valour at the siege of Winchester. As to Becket's "luxurious and worldly life," we suspect that the feeling which actuated Foliot, Bishop of Hereford, influenced them all—each "hoped for the dignity himself."

In regard to this Gilbert Foliot, we think sufficient attention has not been given to his conduct; for that he was a very important agent throughout the subsequent contest, is certain. It is from his letters that Mr. James principally

derives his charges against Becket; now it seems to us that Foliot is an interested witness, quite as interested on the one side as John of Salisbury, or Peter of Blois, on the other. He was one of a wealthy and powerful family of Norman extraction, residing in London,—not improbably, we think, a son of Lecia Foliot, daughter and heiress to Jordein Brisset, the founder of the nunnery of Clerkenwell, and of the house of the Knights Hospitallers close beside,—he held successively the prebend of Newington in the cathedral of St. Paul's, the abbacy of Gloster, and was raised to the See of Hereford in 1148. In 1161, when Archbishop Hubert died, Foliot must have been past the middle age; and as he was, according to the testimony of Gervase, "eminently learned in sacred literature, and well accustomed to monastic rule," he very naturally hoped, as the chronicler remarks, to be advanced to the primacy himself. The selection of Becket for the office must have been more irritating to Gilbert Foliot than to any of his brethren. Foliot had attained a mature, if not an advanced age; Becket was a very young man; Foliot had risen from one ecclesiastical dignity to another, while Becket, at one bound, was to leap from a mere archdeaconry and half orders to the Primacy of all England. But there was yet a deeper, because a more personal source of bitterness. Foliot belonged to a wealthy and noble Norman family, and, dwelling in London or the immediate suburbs, he, in earlier life, might have looked protectingly down upon the son of the Saxon goldsmith, not perhaps altogether pleased to see the progress of the young scholar, yet never dreaming that the Saxon would one day be advanced to the station which was denied to the haughty Norman. There is an evident allusion to these feelings, we think, in Becket's letter, addressed to Foliot during his exile (Diceto, p. 542), where, after alluding to Foliot's remarks on "the origin of my race, and my progenitors," he continues, "truly they were citizens of London, dwelling peaceably among their fellow citizens, nor, indeed, of the lowest order."

The accounts of the opposition to Becket's elevation, and the reasons assigned for it, we must remember, depend on the testimony of Foliot. Diceto, an historian whom Mr. James highly eulogizes, and justly, does not mention it, but expressly declares that Becket was chosen, "no one voting against him." It was an additional source of bitterness to Foliot, that at this very time the See of London was also vacant; Becket might, therefore, have been preferred to that, while the higher office remained for him. It is probable, therefore, that when the Chapter unanimously recommended Foliot for London, he was slow even to thank them. Certain it is, that the See continued vacant for some time; and on Christmas-day the pride of the Londoners was gratified by seeing their fellow-citizen perform the service as Archbishop in St. Paul's. Some months after Foliot became Bishop of London. We think Mr. James lays too much stress on the laudatory phrases in Pope Alexander's letter to the Chapter respecting him, since they seem to us to mean no more than the usual phraseology—"Right reverend Father," or "Religious and gracious King."

"Scarcely had the Prelate taken possession of his new dignity than a change came over his whole demeanour. It might be that he was seized with remorse for his former course of life; or it might be, that with the same skilful adaptation of means to an end which he had displayed throughout his whole career, he now made use of every appearance of profound devotion and sanctity, seeing that the elevation which he had so suddenly attained, required that ambition should change its path, and put on the flowing robes of zeal and enthusiasm. If we reject the one or the other of these suppositions, we can

but conclude that the Archbishop was one of those Protean characters, the whole form and feature of whose mind suddenly yield under the pressure of circumstances; that he who was the general in the field, the knight in the saddle, the courtier in the hall, the minister in the council, the diplomatist in the cabinet, merely from an honest and straightforward intention of doing well and skilfully in the situation in which he was placed, became also, in one moment, from the change of circumstances, the zealous and devoted churchman, and cameleon-like, received from the shades of his dim cathedral the grey hue of monastic enthusiasm and religious fervour. We would fain receive the best view of the prelate's character; and did we not perceive that every change of direction which his vast and versatile powers assumed, tended to his own immediate elevation and the promotion of his own interest, even to the subversion of principles which he had at other times professed, we might conceive those changes to have proceeded from the simple impulses of an honest heart employing a subtle and powerful mind. Or did we find that humility of conduct succeeded reformation of manners,—that the hard bed and the frugal meal excluded pride, haughtiness, subtlety, and love of power,—we might imagine that his last alteration of demeanour took place from penitence not ambition, and that the object was changed, rather than the means. However that may be, no sooner did Becket feel the mitre on his brow, than all the externals of the man were changed; luxuries were banished from his table, long trains of glittering domestics from his palace; his conversation was of spiritual things; his companions clergymen and monks; he was regular and devout in the offices of religion; and secret penances, and half-hidden mortifications, were whispered with wonder through the court of the new Archbishop. While Henry was still zealous in his favour, Becket sent him back the great seal, declaring that the post of Chancellor was incompatible with the high duties of his clerical station, for which he could scarcely suffice; but in doing so, it would seem that he at once opened the eyes of the King, who, notwithstanding his long-established partiality, now saw, or believed he saw, that the Archiepiscopal dignity had changed the object of Becket's ambition. Perhaps Henry argued, that if Becket resigned his post out of conscientious motives, and because he no longer regarded worldly wealth and authority, he would have given up at the same time the Archdeaconry of Canterbury, which was certainly not compatible with the mitre of the same see. Many another office or emolument he might have yielded also with equal dignity and propriety; but we find that the Archdeaconry was wrung from him with the greatest difficulty, and that he defended his least possession with the utmost pertinacity."

This whole passage is curious, and reminds us of the Cavalier biographies of Cromwell. "See," say they, pointing to the excesses of his early youth, "what a monster of iniquity!" But Cromwell reforms, becomes a good husband and father, and takes to psalm singing; but do his biographers commend the change? No! he is a ten times greater monster now, and just fitted to murder his sovereign. So is it with poor Becket. His belligerent propensities while only a deacon, displease Mr. James: but when he lays them aside on his consecration, our author is horrified at his hypocrisy. His luxurious habits scandalize both the bishops and Mr. James; he takes to hair shirts, rye-bread, and fennel and water, but it is only to be still more abused, for these "tended to his own immediate elevation."

On this part of Becket's life it is difficult to decide. For our own parts, we do not see what personal advantage could result from these mortifications. Had Becket set himself forward as the leader of a new sect, these austerities might have rendered him an object of great regard to his followers; or had he been in the service of a devout and priest-ridden prince, he might have risen high in his favour by such means. But he had attained the highest dignity the King could aid in bestowing, and to him the applause of the

people could bring no advantage; while if he looked forward to the rank of Cardinal, or even of Pope, no one knew better than he, that such prizes at that period were the rewards of bold and skilful statesmanship, such as he had already displayed as Chancellor, not of monkish austerities. Now, at a period when men often suddenly quitted the world and its duties to bury themselves in the cloister,—when persons of highest birth, from violent impulse, left all their possessions to go at once on toilsome pilgrimages to the East, the opinion of the monkish writers, that Thomas suddenly changed in mind and heart, when the cross of Canterbury was placed in his hand, does not appear to us so very extravagant. The resigning the Chancellorship seems to have given the first offence to the King; and when Becket met him on his return from France, in 1163, it was evident to his court that the Archbishop was no longer the favourite. We think the King must have been practised upon in this, and we think there is not much difficulty in discovering the agent. But it was the opposition of Becket to the constitutions of Clarendon, which caused the long gathering rage of the "lion-faced" Plantagenet to boil over; and it is at this point that the respective advocates of Becket and Henry gird themselves in good earnest for a war "à l'outrance." Hoveden's account is very plain:—

"The King, he says, desired that presbyters, deacons, sub-deacons, and other rectors of churches, if they should be detected in robbery or murder, or felony, or arson, or similar things to these, should be brought to secular examination, and punished like laymen: on the contrary, the Archbishop said that if a clerk duly ordained, or any other rector of a church should be accused of anything, he should be judged by ecclesiastics, and by an ecclesiastical court, and if convicted, his orders should be stripped off; and thus deprived of office, and of benefit of clergy, if afterwards he became criminal, he should be judged according to the will of the king and his bailiffs."

With no wish to vindicate Becket from the charge of seeking to elevate the ecclesiastical power above its just level. We may remark that the principle for which Becket laid down his life, was recognized in our own courts of law until of very late years, in what was termed "benefit of clergy." It was this benefit on a larger scale, and subjected probably to more fixed rules, that Becket seems to have advocated; and some remarks by Mr. James prove that there was much plausibility at least in his views.

"In speaking as I am obliged to do on this and other occasions, I by no means intend to imply that degree of censure of Alexander and Becket which their conduct would have well merited had they lived in more enlightened times, or been placed in circumstances wherein their eyes could have seen clearly the paths of right and wrong, unobscured by the dim mists of self-interest, and undazzled by the fictitious splendour with which Rome had invested herself. Alexander, on his part, doubtless thought that he only claimed for the Church that which was the Church's right; and forgetting the more bitter degradation of crime, he might look upon it as derogatory to the clergy to submit to the judgment of laymen. Nay more: he might remember how ignorant, mercenary, and flagitious, as well as cruel and remorseless, many of the judges of the land, and still more the Barons who acted as judges, had proved themselves, not only in England, but over the whole of Europe. He might, at a later period, have urged, that not even the greatest juriconsult of the day, the High Justiciary of England, was free from suspicion of most iniquitous corruption. He might have put forth the principle, that all men are to be tried by their peers, and that in the age in which he lived none could bear that relation towards the clergy, but clergymen themselves. He might have pleaded many other things to support the claim which he conceived to be in every respect just to the Church, of which he was the head."

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barons were summoned to Clarendon to deliberate, they had certainly a right to approve or reject. But Henry seems to have viewed this assembly in the light in which the French kings viewed their parliament, and, therefore, brooked no opposition. Becket, however, was as determined as he; and having, by claiming as church property some estates belonging to the nobles, arrayed the aristocracy as well as the royal power against himself, he from henceforth had a double battle to fight. "When it was proposed that the whole assembly should take the oath, Becket positively refused to do so. Some writers declare that the Archbishop asserted as his excuse, that this was all very different from the promise he had made the King; but others, and among them Hoveden, state that he did not deny the promise, but declared that he had sinned in making it."

"The King and his nobles were furious at this conduct. Violent and irritable in the highest degree, we may easily believe that Henry could scarcely baffle his indignation; and for three days the clergy, the monarch, and the barons remained in fierce and menacing debate, in which, if we may trust to the words of the Bishop of London, whose high and severe parity of character(!) renders his testimony indisputable, the prelates resisted every effort to extort from them the oath demanded: 'ready to submit to loss of fortune, anguish of body, endurance of exile, and if God willed it, even the sword itself,' rather than abandon the course in which their Archbishop led them. It would appear that the Prelates from time to time consulted apart; and 'on the third day,' says the Bishop of London, 'when all the princes and nobles of the realm had been excited to the utmost fury, after a tremendous noise and shouting, they entered the meeting where we sat, and with their mantles cast back, and outstretched arms, addressed us thus: 'Listen, oh ye who condemn the statutes of the realm, and will not receive the commands of the King; not ours are these hands that ye behold, not ours these arms, not ours even these bodies, but they are those of our Lord the King, ready at his nod to revenge his injuries, ready to do his will promptly, let it be whatsoever it will; whatever shall be his mandate, shall be to us most just, and we will execute it willingly. Change your determination, incline your minds to obedience, in order that you may avoid, while it is yet easy, a peril which soon must be inevitable.' 'What then?' continues Foliot, 'Who fled? Who turned their back? Whose spirit gave way?' The Bishop goes on to say that no one yielded; and he names all the Prelates present, down to himself, with the exception of Becket, asserting that every one of them remained firm in the defence of the church; but he then proceeds: 'The general of the host turned his back, the leader of the camp fled from it, from his brethren, and from the council; the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury withdrew himself, and after a space given to conference apart, he returned to us, and spoke these words: 'It is the will of my Lord that I should perjure myself, and at present I submit, and incur perjury, for which I may do penance hereafter.'"

"In this transaction," says Mr. James, "we see somewhat to regret in the fact, that a number of English prelates should ever have combined to struggle for privileges subject to such dark and terrible abuses." Truly there is somewhat more to regret, when a ferocious nobility, at the will of their sovereign, rush sword in hand, as other chroniclers have declared, threatening to murder a body of defenceless, and mostly old men, because in a deliberative assembly they chose to exercise their judgment. It reads more like an episode in the Byzantine history, than the story of those "preservers of our land," who have been handed down as the "*Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari*" champions. Mr. James exultingly points to the conduct of Becket in yielding and taking the required oath, determined not to be bound by it; but his own statement furnishes a vindication fully sufficient, at least in a court of law.

"Hoveden himself says that there was good cause

for alarm, and another contemporary relates the menaces used towards the Bishops in such a manner as to confirm, perhaps more strongly, the truth of Foliot's letter upon this point, than even if he had repeated exactly the same words. He says 'There certainly were various officers rushing about the royal chambers, brandishing their shining battle-axes, as if prepared to smite the heads of the Bishops.' This is the account of Gervase, one of the best and most accurate historians of the day, connected with the church of Canterbury, and possessed of every means of information. * * Hoveden, Diceto, and Gervase prove that Becket first of all refused to consent to the King's views in London, then followed him to Oxford, and promised to receive the laws which he wished to enforce, retracted this promise at Clarendon, and being threatened with the King's anger, separated himself from the other bishops, and consulted apart. They prove also, that many of the King's friends and officers threatened the bishops with their brandished weapons, and that under these menaces Becket gave way, and took the oath to observe the customs, which he instantly violated, and sought absolution, and did penance for taking it. Foliot tells exactly the same story, and adds nothing but two facts which came more immediately under his own cognizance than under that of the historians—namely, that the officers, who were seen brandishing their battle-axes, as if about to dash the bishops' brains out, as described by Gervase, did actually enter the hall where they were assembled, and threatened them there, and that Becket, while he took the oath, had not the slightest intention of keeping it."

From henceforward the rage of Plantagenet knew no bounds, and he hated Becket, as Mr. James justly says, "with a virulence which could only arise from mortified vanity, added to disappointed affection,"—(for the last phrase we would, however, substitute "disappointed self-will"); and in his after conduct he exactly reminds us of an eastern monarch, who, after stripping his offending vizier of his possessions, is wild with rage until the bowstring completes the punishment. Becket was summoned to appear before the great council at Northampton. Here he was fined 500*l.*; a second demand, for the same sum, was made by the King, to which Becket pleaded that this had been a gift; but the servile Parliament agreed with the King, and commanded its payment. A third demand was now made of 44,000 marks, a sum at that time more than equal to half a million of our money. "The prelate, as well he might be, was astonished and confounded." It seems strange that he did not then plead, as he afterwards pleaded, the acquittance which, on his elevation to the archbishopric, both Prince Henry, in the name of his father, and the Chief Justiciary had given him. Mr. James tells us, that his first resolution under all these wrongs, was to proceed barefoot to the palace, and cast himself at the feet of his royal master. We think nothing but hypocrisy could have dictated such a step, and as he acted very differently, we cannot believe that he ever contemplated such abject conduct, although—"Henry, though passionate to a degree of insanity, was by no means tenacious of his anger: having humbled the archbishop so far as to prevent him from becoming dangerous for the future, he might have been contented with his submission, and moreover the King might then perhaps have recollected, what he should have recollected long before, that Becket had expended enormous sums in his service; that he had obtained for him peace, and great extension of territories; that he had captured towns and fortresses, judged impregnable, for his benefit and for his interest; that he had marched to his assistance in Normandy with twelve hundred knights and four thousand men at-arms, all of whom were paid by himself, and maintained at his expense. On the other hand, however, it is not impossible, that the very consciousness of such services rendered, acting upon a proud and self-confident spirit, might tend, in combination with ambitious feelings, to make Becket resolve upon resistance to one whom he considered an ungrateful master. Certain it is that after brief

reflection he laid out his plan with that mixture of hypocritical cunning and ambitious daring, which had distinguished his opposition to the constitutions of Clarendon. He determined to affect a belief that his life was in danger, to baffle Henry's artifices by bringing forward boldly the real cause of the King's indignation against him, rather than the matter immediately under discussion, to overwhelm all considerations of the account required of his stewardship in the question of his opposition to the constitutions of Clarendon, and to resume the high ground of a defender of the clergy's privileges, rather than to remain in the low position in which the King had placed him, as an insolvent, nay, a fraudulent debtor."

After the specimen we have given of the conduct of the nobles, did it require hypocrisy to assert that his life was in danger?

The appearance of Becket before the court, has occupied every historian, few of whom have narrated it faithfully. Mr. James takes care to give us the account of the mass of St. Stephen which the Archbishop performed, but which was performed, not as some writers have asserted publicly, but in his hostel. Mr. James also points out the obnoxious "*Introit*," "*Princes sat and spake against me*;" but if this be viewed as breathing defiance, it is but just to remember that the collect in the same service expressly supplicates "that we may imitate him, so as to love even our enemies." Hoveden remarks that it was Foliot who so bitterly accused Becket for performing this service, that he acquainted the King with it, and declared that he celebrated it "*per artem magicam*"—by this curious phrase we should suppose Foliot meant that it was used as a spell for safety. Hoveden's minute account (p. 494), and he probably was present, is curious. "Then, after the mass, the Archbishop put his stole about his neck, then clad himself in his black canonical cope, and immediately repaired to the King's court, a great concourse of people coming together to see what the end would be. But he took his cross in his right hand, and with his left held the bridle of his horse, and when he came to the king's hall he descended, and waving his cross entered. Then he went into the outer chamber alone, bearing his cross, but none of his suite followed him. Then there came a crowd of folks (plebem) and he sat down among them, but the King was in the inner chamber with his servants. Then Gilbert, Bishop of London came, on the part of the King, and greatly blamed him, because thus armed with the cross he entered the king's court, and he sought to snatch it from him, but the Archbishop held it more tightly. Then the Bishop of Winchester said to the Bishop of London, 'Brother, desist; let the Archbishop bear his cross, for he ought to bear it well.' Then the Bishop of London was enraged against Winchester, and said, 'Thou hast spoken ill, brother, and evil is with thee, because thou hast spoken against the King.' How time-serving does Foliot appear in all this. But although afterwards coaxed by the Archbishop of York, and urged by the others, Becket clung fast to the sign both of spiritual power and protection; and, when told that the king had a sharp sword, replied that he had a sharper, even the spiritual. The bishops eventually renounced their obedience to him; and then the two earls sent by the king appeared, and bade him hear his sentence. Becket's answer was stern and haughty, but dignified, and rising, still holding his cross, he retired. The paltry spirited nobles and clergy who had quailed before him in the hall, now, according to Mr. James's acknowledgment, "assailed him with gross and threatening language," calling him perjured traitor. This aroused the knightly spirit of the former warrior, and he declared, were it not for his office, he would repel the charge by combat. It is very probable that the "future saint," as Mr. James, says "made his way out of the

hall amid evident marks of hatred and derision on the part of those within it;" but whatever opinion we may form as to the violence of his conduct, certainly it was marked by nothing that could awaken derision. The sequel is well known. Becket fled, and continued in exile some years, and then returned to die at the altar of his own Cathedral.

We have been thus minute in our remarks on this portion of history, not only because it occupies the most important part of the work before us, but because it throws great light on the general history of the period. Most readers are accustomed to view the clergy of the middle ages as bearing all before them by a mere "*sic volo*," whereas, we find that kings and nobles could act occasionally as arbitrarily and as unjustly toward the servants of the Church, as toward their own subjects or tenants. They have been accustomed to consider too, that the clergy always presented a combined force:—so far from this, when we enter more minutely into the history of those times, we shall find a high and a low party—a government party, and an opposition party,—in short, a state of things not greatly dissimilar to that existing in the present day. In one respect, however, the clergy of England in the middle ages eminently deserve our thanks. Whatever might be their motives, (and these most probably were different in different men,) from the days of Stephen Langton, down to the accession of the house of Lancaster, they stood forth boldly in the cause of freedom. In tracing that long and interesting struggle between the people and their kings, which extended through full a century and a half, we behold a line of illustrious prelates aiding the commons to obtain their birthright inheritance.

Visits to Remarkable Places, &c. By William Howitt. Second Series. Longman & Co. We have some objections to urge against Mr. Howitt and this Second Series—"tis our vocation,"—but the healthy, hearty spirit of enjoyment with which he always writes of the country, his sympathy with the good and the beautiful, and the moral influences of all works which make men forget the struggles and the cares of life, win them away from self, and bring them into communion with Nature and the worthies of past times, are redeeming merits, which make us willing to forgive Mr. Howitt's faults—though we may not pass them in silence. In our notice of the First Series, we hinted that he was too much given to compiling from familiar sources. In the present, this manufacturing tendency is still more manifest: here he leads us to the Border country, which he finds singularly rich in local historians, and he forthwith pitchforks the whole district into his volume. "I have now taken (he says) one particular portion of the kingdom as the subject of the present volume; a portion which seemed to me too rich in scenery and legend—in poetry and manners—in history and historic sites—not to fill a volume with the most interesting matter. Northumberland and Durham,—with all their Border fame—with their battles and their ballads,—are the very strongholds and native ground of English popular poetry and romance. The Douglas and the Percy—Chevy-Chase and Otterburne—are names which not only stirred the heart of Sir Philip Sidney, but are charmed sounds in the souls of us all, in our youngest and most imaginative years. There were, says Mr. Leland in his time, more castles than churches in these counties, in order to defend this kingdom from the Scot; and though these castles now, for the most part, stand solitary monuments of past ages and conditions of things, yet around them still linger the fame of heroic deeds, and the twilight melancholy of once absorbing woes."

This is true enough: but what have Chevy-Chase or Otterburne, poetry or romance, ballads or battles, to do with the eighty pages on Durham?—a fine old picturesque city we admit, and full of historical associations; but so are fifty other cities; and if they are all to be booked after this fashion, the series of Mr. Howitt's work will be interminable:—London alone would furnish half-a-dozen volumes. Then we have eighty more pages devoted to Berwick and Newcastle! What, again, has poetry or romance, or Douglas or Percy, or Sir Philip Sidney, to do with the thirty or forty pages devoted to Sir Francis Delaval, the fluttering insect of an hour, of whom all whose fathers had memories, or who have read Lovell Edgeworth's autobiography, and dipped into contemporary memoirs, know as much as they desire, and probably more than Mr. Howitt: or the fifty pages of one-sided nonsense about old Bowes and his mad wife, the Countess of Strathmore, taken on trust, and without questioning, from Jesse Foot's catchpenny volume, published only in 1810, and to be picked up on the book-stalls for a shilling? Nor is there anything in his elaborate account of Sherburn Hospital, and his poor-law contrast, to justify insertion in a work devoted to 'Remarkable Places,'—nor in the tedious pedigrees of the Lumleys, or the Hiltens, or the Lambtons, and many others. Even Jarrow, the dwelling-place of the venerable Bede, ought, in our opinion, to have been passed with a mere word of recognition, for neither memorial nor tradition exists there; and all, therefore, that Mr. Howitt could say, must be gleaned from books known to or within the reach of his readers.—But enough in the way of objection. Let us now turn to the work, and allow its author to neutralize what we have said to his prejudice, by saying something for himself. The very opening of the book is, in this way, to his purpose, for it is fresh and pleasant:

"There are few cities in our noble island which are qualified to command a deeper interest in the English heart than Durham. It is at once striking to the eye and to the mind. It is boldly and beautifully situated. A cloud of historical associations hovers over it, like a perpetual canopy. Legend, ballad-song, and faithful story of mighty events surround it. A twilight of antiquity, as it were, seems to linger there. Time, indeed, has passed on with its incidents, but does not seem to have removed so far off as from most of our busy and growing towns. The taste and the fashion of the past, still lie fresh on the senses. The memory, and everything which keeps alive the memory of other times, are still there. There is this characteristic of most of our cathedral towns, that they have changed less in their outward aspect than others; and you would imagine that Durham had not changed at all. As we remarked of Winchester, it has grown, not in bulk, but in a grey and venerable dignity. The ancient cathedral, the ancient castle, the ancient houses, all are there. The narrow and winding streets, nobody has presumed to alter them; the up-hill and the down-hill, no one has presumed to level them. The very bridges, built by Flambard and Pudsey, upwards of six and seven hundred years ago, are still there. A stillness, full of the past, reigns around you; and while I write this in my inn, the solemn tones of the organ from the ancient minster-choir, on its distant hill, remind me that the daily worship of many ages is still going on there, and that the waves of stately music find in the city no bustle and thunder of a mighty multitude to obstruct them, but flow audibly, and as with a deep murmur of many long-enduring thoughts, over the whole. Whichever way you approach Durham, you are first struck with the great central tower of the cathedral peeping over the hills that envelope the city. It looks colossal, massy, and silent. Anon you lose sight of it; but again you mark it, solemnly breasting the green heights, like some Titan watcher, and it well prepares the mind for the view of the whole great pile, which presently opens upon you. Every traveller must be sensibly impressed with the bold beauty of Durham in the first view. As he

emerges from some defile in those hills which, farther off, hid from him all but that one great tower, he sees before him a wide, open valley, in the centre of which a fine mount stands crowned with the ancient clustered houses of Durham; the turrets and battlements of its old and now-restored castle rising above them; and again, above all, soaring high into the air, the noble towers and pinnacles of its Norman minster. Around recede in manifold forms, the higher hills, as if intended by nature to give at once beauty and retirement to this splendid seat of ancient religion. From various points of these hills, the city looks quite magnificent. The old town, with its red roofs, runs along the ridges of the lower hills, and these higher ones are thrown into knolls and dells, with their green crofts and wooded clumps and lines of trees. The whole surrounding scenery, in fact, is beautiful. My visit there was in the middle of May. The grass had a delicious freshness to the eye; the foliage of the trees was of spring's most delicate green; and the bluebells and primroses, which the hot weather in April had entirely, a month before, withered up in the south, were there in abundance in all their dewy and fragrant beauty. Through all the finer seasons of the year, however, the environs of Durham are delightful. I have passed through it when the haymakers were busy in those hilly crofts,—when fragrant cocks of new hay, the green turf, which became every moment visible beneath the rakes and forks of merry people, and the sun shining brightly over the old buildings of the city, and the tall trees that quivered their green leaves in many a fair slope, made me think that I had rarely witnessed a more charming scene. What adds vastly to the pleasantness of these environs is that they are so accessible. Unlike the condition of many a beautiful neighbourhood in many a part of England, where you may peep into paradise, but may not enter; here almost wherever the allurements of the scene draw you, you may follow. Footpaths in all imaginable directions strike across these lovely crofts. You may climb hills, descend into woody dells, follow the course of a little stream, as its bright waters and flowery banks attract you, and never find yourselves out of the way. In all directions, as lines radiating from a centre, deep old lanes stretch off from the city, along which you may wander, hidden from view of every thing but the high bosky banks, and overhanging trees, and intervening sky. Other lanes, as deep, and as sweetly rustic and secluded, wind away right and left, leading you to some peep of antiquated cottage, or old mill, or glance over hollow glades to far-off hills, and ever and anon bringing you out on the heights to a fresh and striking view of that clustered city, its castled turrets, and majestic cathedral. It would seem as if the amenities of this sweet neighbourhood had from earliest times been fully felt, and that the jealousies and restrictions of property had here never dreamed of hedging the public out from them. * * The situation of the city is extraordinarily fine. The river Wear, which has the beautiful propensity to take the most splendid sweeps, here has executed one of its most magnificent ones. It flows in a noble circle round the hill on which the city stands, enclosing it in what wants little of being a perfect island. It not only does this, but it flows too between sloping banks of at least forty feet in height; and here taste and public spirit have seconded the beneficence of nature, so as to produce the most delightful effect. These banks are clothed with hanging woods of the tallest and most noble trees, amongst which the ash and sycamore present themselves of a grand magnitude. Through these woods, which cannot extend themselves round the city less than a mile, walks broad, and kept in the finest order, are cut at various heights, affording the most charming promenades conceivable. You find, as you proceed, seats at convenient distances and agreeable points; here you come to a stream dashing down the rocks, or cliffs overhanging with trees; you may ascend into the most private paths, or go out above in green fields or a suburban churchyard. At your feet rushes on the beautiful river with a cheerful sound, and opposite to you hang other wooded banks; delicious gardens, with their pleasant terraces and pleasant dwellings above, shew themselves; and at every step of your progress in that picturesque city, its turreted castle and majestic minster take some new form of beauty. In the possession of such beau-

tiful and picturesque English city with Durham quite sensible on give to the When you bridge, w ing above ments, of river mills to right, the Cross, and which fu is not re The most i reader labour may no "He in Catho licly d Peter learning consci for his becom stal, bi two, to both fa the co would could pastor cuse o time e his liv soule duns a Germ riod him arch not cept mor This larg labo thar pop labo apo aias spin ext

tiful and extensive public walks, together with such picturesque and accessible environs, I know of no English city that can bear the slightest comparison with Durham. The inhabitants, moreover, appear quite sensible of these advantages, and by their presence on summer days, and especially on Sundays, give to these fair scenes a gay and most social aspect. When you take your stand too on Framwell-gate bridge, with the city steep on your left hand towering above you, with their ramparts, bastions, battlements, old gables, and cathedral towers, the rushing river with its overhanging woods, its picturesque mills seated on the water's edge; and then on your right, the fine hills stretching away towards Neville's Cross, and the Newcastle road, you look on a scene which for boldness, richness, and amenity of features, is not readily to be paralleled."

The visit to Houghton-le-Spring, the abode and burial place of Barnard Gilpin, is to us the most interesting paper in the volume. The reader probably knows something of the life and labours of this "apostle of the North"—but he may not:—

"He was born in Westmoreland, and educated in Catholicism. At Oxford, at an early age, he publicly disputed against Hooper and the celebrated Peter Martyr, who were not only struck with his learning and ability, but much more with his obvious conscientious honesty; and they prayed earnestly for his conversion. This, from further inquiries, became the case. He was advised by his uncle Tunstal, bishop of Durham, to go abroad for a year or two, to converse with the most eminent professors of both faiths. But here a difficulty presented itself—the expense. The bishop told him that his living would, in part, supply that; but Gilpin's conscience could not tolerate the idea of it; his notions of the pastoral care were so strict, that he thought no excuse could justify non-residence for so considerable a time as he intended to be abroad; he therefore resigned his living to a suitable person, and set out. 'Father's soul!' exclaimed the good bishop—'Gilpin, thou wilt die a beggar.' But Gilpin respectfully persisted, and Tunstal, with his accustomed mildness, made no further opposition. He spent three years in Holland, Germany, and France; and returned during the period of the Marian persecution. His uncle presented him with the rectory of Easington, and made him archdeacon of Durham; but his conscience would not let him hold them; he resigned them, and accepted the rectory of Houghton, a pastoral charge more consonant to his notions of ministerial duty. This rectory was worth about 400*l.* per annum—a large sum for that day; but it was proportionately laborious, being so extensive as to contain no less than fourteen villages, overcast with the darkness of popish ignorance and superstition. He preached and laboured with the zeal and affection of a primitive apostle; the people flocked about him with enthusiasm; and received from him at once temporal and spiritual blessings; and his enemies were as much exasperated."

Gilpin was eventually denounced to Bonner, and summoned to London; but the Queen died while yet on his road there, and Gilpin returned to his rejoiced people:—

"He continued to live and labour in all good works. He established schools, obtaining his masters from Oxford, and when he met a boy upon the road he would make a trial of his capacity by a few questions; and, if he found him to his mind, he sent him to school, and if he there kept up his first promise, afterwards to the university. Many of his scholars became ornaments to the church and nation,—amongst them Henry Ayrey, provost of Queen's College; George Carleton, bishop of Chichester; and Hugh Broughton. His hospitable manner of living was the admiration of the whole country; and strangers and travellers met with a cheerful reception. Even their beasts had so much care taken of them, that it was humorously said, if a horse was turned loose in any part of the country, it would immediately make its way to the rectory of Houghton. Every Sunday, from Michaelmas to Easter, was a sort of public day with him; that is, through the worst part of the year, when such comforts were the most needed. During this season he expected to see his parishioners and their families; whom he seated,

according to their ranks, at three tables; and when absent from home, the same establishment was kept up. Lord Burleigh, when Lord Treasurer, unexpectedly visited him on his way into Scotland, but the economy of Mr. Gilpin's house was not easily disconcerted; and he entertained the statesman and his retinue in such a manner, as made him acknowledge he could hardly have expected more at Lambeth. Lord Burleigh made him great offers of advancement, which he respectfully, but firmly declined, feeling persuaded that he was in a far more useful sphere than a bishopric. On looking back from an eminence, after he left Houghton, Burleigh could not help exclaiming, 'There is the enjoyment of life, indeed! Who can blame that man for not accepting a bishopric? What doth he want to make him greater, happier, or more useful to mankind?'

A spot consecrated by the life-long residence of such a man, is indeed a "remarkable place" worth visiting; and our readers, we are sure, will like to accompany Mr. Howitt to Houghton-le-Spring, although there is nothing striking or beautiful on the road to beguile the way, nor indeed in the place itself; and the old parsonage house has been swept away, and a modern mansion erected in its place:—

"Nay, so far has the activity of modern times reached Barnard Gilpin's once retired regions, that you hear the sound of a railway train not far off, and see an omnibus bringing passengers from the station to the village. When you come to Houghton, there is little except the parsonage, the church, and school, to interest you. The village is very extensive, and is chiefly inhabited by colliers, limeburners, and such like. The parsonage is, as I have said, a good parsonage, with ample and pleasant grounds. It is occupied by the present rector, a nephew of old Chancellor Thurlow, but has no single monument of Gilpin left about it. Some splendid old hawthorns on the lawn may, perhaps, be considered as the most legitimate relics of his time. But one would fain enter those old and twilight rooms where he lived and studied; where he renewed his knowledge of the classical labours of his youth, and indulged in 'music and poetry, in which he excelled';—where he prepared his heart-warm addresses to his people; where he prayed for them, as he rose up and lay down, who in their own humble habitations, far and wide, on many a wild mountain, and in many a hidden dale, blessed him daily in their hearts before God. We would fain see that ample, if rude, hall, in which from Michaelmas to Easter, every Sunday, the tables were spread for all his flock; and where, no doubt, as they sat together at meat, many a discourse passed—many a question was asked of the doings and sufferings of simple life, and many a quaint relation was made, that it would do one's heart good to hear now. One would like to see, in one's mind's eye, those 'four and twenty scollers,' sitting at their place at table by him, 'whom in his own house he boarded and kept, sometimes fewer, but seldom; the greater part poor men's sons, upon whom he bestowed meat, drink, and cloth, and education.' One would like to see where that great pot hung, 'which he took order should, every Thursday, throughout the year, be provided full of boyled meat, for the poor of Houghton.' One would like to image where and how sat and looked the great statesman Burleigh, and his train, with that venerable Apostle at the head of the table, which astonished Burleigh, 'who took of such diligence and abundance of all things, and so complete service in the entertainment of so great a stranger, and so unlooked-for a guest.' 'His parsonage,' says his protegee and biographer, George Carleton, bishop of Chichester, from whom we quote, 'seemed like a bishop's palace; nor shall a man lightly find one bishop's house among many, worthy to be compared to this house of his, if he consider the variety of buildings, and neatness of the situation. Within, his house was like a monastere, if a man consider a monastere such as were in the time of St. Augustine, where hospitality and economy went hand in hand, and the doors were always open to the poor and the stranger.' * * The church of Houghton, where Gilpin so long preached, and where he lies, is a large and handsome old church, with a low tower and spire. The churchyard is large, and finely shaded with avenues of lime-trees, under which you

approach the church. At the top of the churchyard stands the Keyper School, founded by Gilpin, and named after his true friend, John Heath, Esq., of Keyper, and the almshouses begun by him, and extended and completed by his successor the Rev. George Davenport, and George Lilburne, the cousin of the celebrated Colonel John Lilburne. The sight of Gilpin's school calls to mind some of the noblest of his deeds, and the bitterest scenes of his life. In this school he assembled the children of both rich and poor, so that sound knowledge might be diffused through the district, and able men be raised for the service of their country and their kind. Like most such institutions, it has long ceased to be a school for the poor, but few such schools in such places have suffered so much. It has always been supplied with first-rate scholars from Oxford, as masters, and has sent out a great number of soundly-educated men. In Gilpin's own time it produced a plentiful harvest, some of whose names we have already mentioned. We have also alluded to Gilpin's custom of taking into it poor boys that he encountered in his travels, and whom he imagined capable of being raised into instruments of national usefulness. Some of these grew into a full realization of his hopes, and amply repaid him by their virtues and prosperity, for his care of them. Such a one was George Carleton, who became bishop of Chichester, and who wrote his life with the glow of a most grateful and honourable mind. But Gilpin was not exempt from the chances of such a lottery as this world is, and others of his scholars grieved him most deeply by their base ingratitude. The journeyings of Barnard Gilpin, and the strange incidents which befel him on the Borders, we shall refer to when we reach those regions in our wanderings; but, before we visit his tomb, we must notice the most eminent instance of ingratitude towards him from his pupils, and its consequences. In one of his journeys near the borders of Wales, a ragged lad running by his horse's side and begging, Gilpin, who was struck with the lad's intelligent look, fell into conversation with him, and being as much pleased with his clear, sharp answers, sought out his parents, and with their consent took him home with him, educated him in his school, and afterwards sent him to Queen's College, Oxford. In time, this Hugh Broughton became a very learned man, maintained a theological controversy with the celebrated Beza, and was acknowledged to be the best Hebrew scholar of his time, and skilled in all the learning and traditions of the Rabbins. Great, however, as was his erudition, his heart was base and ungrateful. He joined himself to the enemies and enviers of the good man who had raised him from rags to honour and comfort. The worthy uncle of Barnard Gilpin, Tunstal, had now long been banished by the Reformation, from the see of Durham; James Pilkington, a Protestant bishop, had succeeded him, and had been a kind and steady friend of Gilpin; but now came Richard Barnes, the companion of Broughton, and chancellor of Durham, whose mind was speedily poisoned against him by his relative and the ungrateful Broughton. Barnes suspended him from all his ecclesiastical offices, and summoned him to meet him and the rest of the clergy in the church at Chester-le-Street. This is the relation of what followed by George Carleton. 'Master Gilpin,' saith Bishop Barnes, 'I must have you preach to-day!' Gilpin pleaded that he was not provided with a sermon,—and his suspension. 'But I can free you,' saith the bishop, 'from that suspension, and now do free you; and well know that you are never unprovided, for you have now gotten such a habite of preaching that you are able to performe it even upon the soudaine.' Master Gilpin remained immovable, answering, 'that God was not so to be tempted; and that it was well with him if he were able to performe anything in this kinde upon mature deliberation.' 'Well then,' replied the bishop, 'I commande you, upon your canonical obedience, to goe up into the pulpit.' Master Gilpin, delaying the time yet a little while, answered,—'Well, sir, seeing it can be no other wise, your lordship's will be done; and after a little pause, began his sermon. He observed his enemies taking notes of all he spoke; yet he proceeded without fear or hesitation; and when his discourse gradually led him to the reprehension of vice, he bolder and openly reproved the enormities which the bishop permitted in the diocese. 'To you, Reverend Father

That the reapers leave behind them,
Into golden sheaves to bind them ;—
Or, with neither shoes nor socks
(When the stubble
Was a trouble)

I've been bringing into shocks
All the sheaves of bearded grain,
Or, upon the laddered wain,
Have been loading ;—while the team,
Lolling in the fiery beam,
Have confessed its melting heat—
O, tis grateful to retreat
From the flash of Phœbus' car,
To a farm-house, where there are
Shady trees,
Such as these,

Reaching out their arms afar,
With their shield of leaves above me,
As they would do, did they love me ;—
Grateful to roll up my sleeves,
That the cool breath of the leaves
Over my warm arms may pass ;
And to drop upon the grass
Hat and jacket, and repair
To the good old well that's there,
With my pouting Tray and Fido,—
For they know, as well as I do,
What the bucket is to bring up—
Grateful, when we see it swing up,
Yes, most grateful to our lips
Is the water as it drips—
Rather, as it pours and dashes—
From the bucket's brim and splashes
All our feet—for dogs and boy
Equally the bath enjoy—
Equally, in harvest weather,
Man and beast rejoice together,
In the boon their Maker brings,
In our water-brooks and springs,
That he pours from "ruffled rocks,"
For the shepherd, and his flocks,
That he showers on every plain
In the earth-refreshing rain
And that, at his bidding, ewells,
In our rivers and our WELLS.

O, I bless the gracious Giver,
For the fountain and the river ;
Bless him that, in summer's prime,
He hath made
Such a shade

For the sultry harvest time ;—
Bless him for this cool retreat,
So reviving and so sweet ;—
Bless him for this short recess
From my toil and weariness,
And for this delicious cup,
From the WELL that cometh up.

Round the wine-cup and the bowl
Wit may come, with song and laughter ;—
But there come, for ever after,
Pains that pierce and rack the soul.

These twain,
Sin and Pain,
Have, for aye, one chain around them,
For, together God hath bound them ;
While these friends of Age and Youth,
Health, and Cheerfulness, and Truth,
Still dwell
In the WELL,

Where the ancient sages found them.

Another pleasant paper is, 'The Seen and the Unseen,' by Mr. Peabody. The subject is not new, but it is pleasantly treated: we, however, can but match here and there a few passages:—

"There is a spiritual element interfused through the whole material world, and which lies at the source of all action. It is this which lifts the world out of chaos, and clothes it with light and order. The most ordinary act springs out of the soul, and derives its character from the soul. It seems trifling, only because its spiritual origin is forgotten. While on the surface of life all may be calm, it is startling to think what mysteries of passion and affection may be beneath. * * We need not go far, if we will but open our eyes, to see how the most ordinary acts of man are penetrated by a spiritual element. And where this is, nothing can be tame or common-place. Nothing, at first sight, is more worldly and unspiritual than a commercial newspaper. It deals solely with the affairs of the day, and with material interests. Yet, when we come to consider them, its driest details are instinct with human hopes, and fears, and affections ; and these illuminate what was dark, and make the dead letter breathe with life. For example:—in the paper of to-day, a middle-aged man seeks employment in a certain kind of business. The advertisement has, in substance, been the same for weeks. For a time, he sought some place which presupposed the possession of business habits and attainments. Then there was a change in the close of the advertisement, indicating that he would do anything by which he could render himself generally useful to an employer. And this morning there is another change. He is willing to commence with low

wages, as employment is what he especially wants. All this is uninteresting enough. Yet what depths of life may lie underneath this icy surface of business detail. It is easy for the fancy to seek out and make the acquaintance of this man. * * Could we but look, through these long lines of advertisements, into the hearts of those who have published them, what a revelation would there be of human life. Here are partnerships formed and closed ; young men entering into business, old men going out of it ; new inventions and speculations ; failures, sales of household furniture and dwellings. These have been attended by the most sanguine hopes, by utter hopelessness, by every form of fear, anxiety, and sorrow. This young man, just entering business, looks forward, with anticipations bright as the morning, to his marriage day. This sale of furniture speaks of death, diminished fortunes, a scattered family. There is not a sale of stocks, which does not straiten or increase the narrow means of widows and orphans. This long column of ship news—a thousand hearts are this moment beating with joy and thankfulness, or are oppressed by anxiety, or crushed down by sorrow, because of these records which to others seem so meaningless. One reads here of his prosperity ; another of ruined fortunes ; and the wrecked ship, whose crew was swept by the surge into the breakers, and dashed on the rocks—how many in their solitary homes are mourning for those who sailed with bright hopes in that ship, but who shall never return. And more than this,—could these lines which record the transactions of daily business, tell of the hearts which indited them, what temptations and struggles would they reveal. They would tell of inexperience deceived or protected, of integrity fallen or made steadfast as the rock, of moral trials, in which noble natures have been broken down or built up. Had we the key and the interpretation of what we here read, this daily chronicle of traffic would be a sadder tragedy than any which Shakespeare wrote. It is the same with all human labour. 'The spirit giveth life.' Were it not so, earth would be a dungeon. If toil were only toil, or if it had no object but the supply of one's own bodily wants, to gratify hunger and thirst, or to minister to luxurious appetites, if this were all, the labour of man would be as the labour of brutes. But all the products of man's labour, are but symbols of a spiritual life beneath. To the outward eye, what toilsome drudgery is oftentimes the life of a mother of a family. She labours by day, she watches by night ; her years are worn out in disconnected, trifling occupations. And yet, could we look beneath, when the mind is right, we should find all these details bound together, elevated, hallowed by the spiritual element blended with them. While, with housewifely care, she goes from room to room, under the labour of her hands grow up, as under the sunshine and dew, the affections and virtues of a happy home. * * Thus ever under the visible is the invisible. Through dead material forms circulate the currents of spiritual life. Desert rocks, and seas, and shores, are humanized by the presence of man, and become alive with memories and affections. There is a life which appears, and under it, in every heart, is a life which does not appear,—which is, to the former, as the depths of the sea to the waves, and the bubbles, and the spray, on its surface. There is not an obscure house among the mountains, where the whole romance of life, from its dawn to its setting, through its brightness and through its gloom, is not lived through. The commonest events of the day are products of the same passions and affections, which, in other spheres, decide the fate of kingdoms. Outwardly, the ongoings of ordinary life are like the movements of machinery, lifeless, mechanical, common-place repetitions of the same trifling events. But they are neither lifeless, nor old, nor trifling. The passions and affections make them ever new and original, and the most unimportant acts of the day reach forward in their results into the shadows of eternity. * * Open but the eye, and we live in the midst of wonders. The enthusiastic and ardent pine for scenes of excitement. They fly to seek them to foreign lands ; they bury themselves in the pages of poetry and romance ; the every day world around them seems to them stale, flat, and unprofitable. But it is only in seeming. At our very doors transpire realities, by whose side, were the veil taken away which hides them, the fictions of romance would grow pale. Around us, all the time, in light

and in darkness, is going on the mighty mystery of life, and passing before us in shadow is the dread mystery of death. Want and prosperity, anxieties which wear out the heart of youth, passions which sink it to the dust, hopes that lift it to the heaven,—hid by the veil of custom and the senses,—these are alive all around us."

Some years since (No. 380), we introduced to our readers a very sweet poem, then scarcely known in America, for it was printed only for distribution among friends,—'The Culpit Fay,' by Dr. Drake. We now offer a not unworthy companion in

The Birthnight of the Humming Birds.

BY S. G. GOODRICH.

ALL tell you a fairy tale that's new—
How the merry elves o'er the ocean flew,
From the Emerald Isle to this far-off shore,
As they were wont in the days of yore—
And played their pranks one moonlit night,
Where the zephyrs alone could see the sight.

Ere the Old world yet had found the New,
The fairies oft in their frolics flew,
To the fragrant isles of the Caribbee—
Bright bosom gems of a golden sea.
Too dark was the film of the Indian's eye,
These gossamer sprites to suspect or spy ;—
So they danced 'mid the spicy groves unseen,
And mad were their merry pranks, I ween ;
For the fairies, like other discreet little elves
Are freest and fondest when all by themselves.
No thought had they that in after time
The muse would echo their deeds in rhyme ;
So gaily doffing light stocking and shoe,
They tripped o'er the meadow all dappled in dew.
I could tell, if I would, some right merry tales,
Of unslipped fairies that danced in the vales—
But the lovers of scandal I leave in the lurch—
And besides—these elves do not belong to the church.
If they danced—be it known—it was not in the clime
Of your Mothers and Hookers, where laughter was crime ;
Where sentimental virtue kept guard o'er the lip,
Though witchcraft stole into the heart by a slip.
Oh no ! 'twas the land of the fruit and the flower—
Where summer and spring both dwelt in one bower—
Where one hung the citron, all ripe from the bough,
And the other with blossoms encircled its brow ;—
Where the mountains embosomed rich tissues of gold,
And the rivers o'er rubies and diamonds rolled.
It was there, where the seasons came only to bless,
And the fashions of Eden still lingered in dress,
That these gay little fairies were wont, as I say,
To steal in their merriest gambols away.
But dropping the curtain o'er frolic and fun,
Too good to be told, or too bad to be done,
I give you a legend from Fancy's own sketch,
Though I warn you he's given to fibbing—the wretch !
But I learn by the legends of breezes and brooks,
'Tis as true as the fairy tales told in the books.

One night, when the moon shone fair on the main,
Choice spirits were gathered 'twixt Derry and Spain,
And lightly embarking from Erin's bold cliffs,
They slid o'er the wave in their moonbeam skiffs.
A ray for a rudder—a thought for a sail,
Swift, swift was each bark as the wing of the gale.
Yet long were the tale, should I linger to say
What gambol and frolic enlivened the way—
How they flirted with bubbles that danced on the wave,
Or listened to mermaids that sang from the cave—
Or slid with the moonbeams down deep to the grove
Of coral, "where mullet and gold-fish rove"—
How oft, in long vistas of silence and sleep,
They waltzed, as if mocking the death of the deep ;
How oft, where the wreck lay scattered and torn,
They peeped in the scull now ghastly and lorn ;
Or deep, 'mid wild rocks, quizzed the goggling shark,
And mouthed at the sea-wolf—so solemn and stark—
Each seeming to think that the ocean and the sea
Were made but for fairies—for gambol and glee !
Enough, that at last they came to the isle,
Where moonlight and fragrance were rivals the while.
Not yet had those vessels from Palos been here,
To turn the bright gem to the blood-tingled tear.
Oh no ! still blissful and peaceful the land,—
And the merry elves flew from the sea to the strand.
Right happy and joyous seemed now the bright crew,
As they tripped 'mid the orange groves flashing in dew,
For they were to hold a revel that night,
A gay fancy ball, and each to be tight
In the gem or the flower that fancy might choose
From mountain or vale, for its fragrance or hues.

Away sped the maskers like arrows of light,
To gather their gear for the revel bright.
To the dazling peaks of far-off Peru,
In emulous speed some sportively flew—
And deep in the mine, or 'mid glaciers on high,
For ruby and sapphire searched heedful and sly.
For diamonds rare that gleam in the bed
Of Brazilian streams, some merrily sped,
While others for emeralds daintily stray,
'Mid the cradle peaks of the Paraguay.
As these are gathering the rarest of gems,
Others are plucking the rarest of stems.
They range wild dells where the zephyr alone,
To the blushing blossoms before was known ;
Through forests they fly, whose branches are hung
By creeping plants, with fair flowers strung—
Where temples of nature with arches of bloom,
Are lit by the moonlight, and faint with perfume.

They stray where the mangrove and clematis twine,
Where asalia and laurel in rivalry shine;
Where, tall as the oak, the passion-tree glows,
And jasmine is bent with rhodora and rose
O'er blooming savannas and meadows of light.
'Mid regions of summer they sweep in their flight—
And gathering the fairest, they speed to their bower,
Each one with his favorite brilliant or flower.

The hour is come, and the fairies are seen
In their plunder arrayed on the moonlight green.
The music is breathed—'tis a soft strain of pleasure,
And the light giddy throng whirl into the measure.
'Twas a joyous dance, and the dresses were bright,
Such as never were known till that famous night;
For the gems and the flowers that shone in the scene,
O'ermatched the regalia of princess and queen.
No gaudy slave to a fair one's brow
Was the rose, or the ruby, or emerald now,
But lighted with souls by the playful elves,
The brilliants and blossoms seemed dancing themselves.

Of all that did chance, 'twere a long tale to tell,
Of the dresses and waltzes, and who was the belle—
But each was so happy, and all were so fair,
That night stole away and the dawn caught them there!
Such a scampering never before was seen
As was witnessed now on that island green.
They rushed to the bay with swift, twinkling feet,
But vain was their haste, for the moonlight fleet
Had passed with the dawn, and never again
Were those fairies permitted to traverse the main,—
But 'mid the groves when the sun was high,
The Indian marked with a worshipping eye,
The Humming Birds, all unknown before,
Glancing like thoughts from flower to flower,
And seeming as if earth's loveliest things,
The brilliants and blossoms, had taken wings:—
And fancy hath whispered in numbers light,
That these are the fairies who danced that night,
And linger yet in the garb they wore,
Content in our clime, and more blest than before.

Our readers may not know that the fanciful poet,
S. G. Goodrich, is no other than their plain, sensible,
sober friend, Peter Parley.

The Old Forest Ranger, or Wild Sports of India.

By Capt. Walter Campbell, of Skipness. How
& Parsons.

THE contents of this handsome volume have already been published in the *New Monthly Magazine*, with the exception of two chapters and some notes: these last are the part of the book most welcome to us. The rest—as we often had occasion to remark, in turning over *Koon-dah's* monthly contributions—has suffered from his love of fine writing. Sentimentality never looks less at her ease than when wearing a shooting-jacket, and toying with a Joe Mantou; and if Nature's riches cannot be described without recourse to "Oh-s!" and "Ah-s!" and the rest of the expletive family, neither can they by such meretricious aids. Ease and freshness of style are indispensable to an open-air book. To those, however, less fastidious than ourselves, the pages of the Captain of Skipness will have many attractions. The book, too, is handsomely printed, and fairly illustrated with lithographs. This opinion expressed, we shall offer a sample of the new matter contained in the volume:—

"It was my lot to be stationed, for several years, in a remote part of our Indian possessions, adjoining the Mysore frontier, and in the immediate vicinity of the great chain of Western Ghats. In the pathless thickets of their eternal forests, untrod by the foot of Man, the Tigris reared her young, and wandered, with her savage partner, into the smaller jungles of the plain, proving a scourge that drove every feeling of security from the humble dwellings of the wretched inhabitants. In such a country, inhabited by the poorest classes, living in small villages surrounded by jungle, and forced to seek their subsistence amongst the Tiger's haunts, numerous casualties, of course, occurred, and I had frequent opportunities of studying the habits, and witnessing the ravages of this formidable animal. Some idea may be formed of the havoc committed by Tigers, when I mention, from returns made to Government, that, in one district, three hundred men, and five thousand head of cattle, were destroyed during three years. Whilst confined to the forest, the Tiger is comparatively harmless. There, feeding principally on deer, he rarely encounters Man, and when the solitary Hunter does meet the grim tyrant of the woods, instinctive fear of the human race makes the striped monster avoid him. But in the open country he becomes dangerous. Pressed by hunger, he seeks his prey in

the neighbourhood of villages, and carries off cattle before the Herdsman's eyes. Still he rarely ventures to attack Man, unless provoked, or urged to desperation. But under whatever circumstances human blood is once tasted, the spell of fear is for ever broken; the Tiger's nature is changed; he deserts the jungle, and haunts the very doors of his victims. Cattle pass unheeded, but their driver is carried off; and from that time the Tiger becomes a *Man-eater*."

"If excitement be the test by which to estimate the comparative merits of any sport, Hog-hunting must rank before every other. * * The influence of this feeling makes men ride with desperation beyond what the best contested steeple-chase, or the hardest struggle for the lead with hounds generally exhibit. Those who have never seen a Wild Boar could hardly credit his speed. Upon a dead plain, like a race-course, a fast Arab cannot overtake a lanky, outlying Boar, with a start of fifty yards, in less than half a mile. Conceive, then, what such an animal can do across a country cut by deep ravines, many not practicable except by an in and out jump. These the Boar can cross much quicker than the cleverest horse can follow, and his bottom is so great that unless you can press him hard enough to blow him, he will run for ever. Hog are generally found in the worst part of a difficult country, and they invariably select a line abounding in obstructions. Nullahs with blind banks, steep rocky descents, thorny jungles which nearly tear the rider from his horse, and frequently nail his boots to his legs, are the usual variations of ground, which, even in its best parts frequently resembles a plate covered with walnut shells. Over this country the game little Arab is pressed at his utmost speed, spurs clashing to get one more stride out of him—no holding—no craning—you may throw him down, but you must go your best, be the ground what it may. * * If a Boar is reached before he gets blown, he turns with great rapidity as soon as the leading horse is within a few paces of him, throwing him out, and making him lose much ground, even when well in hand, and turning readily. The second man then prepared to make his rush frequently takes the spear; but it sometimes happens that half a dozen riders are thus balked, in succession, by a speedy Hog, before the contest ends. By this time being usually too much blown to run farther, the Boar stands at bay, and charges every one who approaches. It is at this period of the chase that horses are apt to get ripped, without good management. Going slowly at the Boar is very dangerous, for not only may a miss occasion an accident, but even if you spear him through the body, he can run up the shaft, and tear the horse's entrails out. But with a steady, bold horse, you have no right to expose him to any great danger. Go at the Boar, at a smart gallop, and, as he meets you, strike straight down, while he is under your right stirrup, and whether you kill him dead or not, your speed will generally save you by wheeling off at the moment of delivering the spear. Fox-hunting and Hog-hunting have often been compared. I never could trace the resemblance. Can you compare a sport where you hunt and kill your game without the assistance of dogs, to one in which they do both? Can you compare the wild mad struggle for a mile or two, at the utmost pace of a fiery Arab, to the steady gallop of an hour or more, with Foxhounds?—Can you compare the chase of a Boar, an animal that has frequently been known to kill a Tiger, that stands at bay as soon as he gets blown, that fights to the last gasp, and displays more ferocity in his charge, and more determined courage in his last moments, than any other animal I have ever encountered, with that of the Fox, which runs perhaps for twenty miles, and then dies a poor broken-hearted devil, torn to pieces by a hundred jaws?"

Our extracts are taken from the notes, which are generally compiled from the journals of the Captain or his brother, also an Indian sportsman.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Philosophy of Necessity, by Charles Bray.—The title of this book guides us at once to its principles. The doctrine of necessity is the legitimate consequence of materialism, and Mr. Charles Bray presents us with that system in its purest form. According to him, mind is nothing but "sensation," and the chapter which treats of that "heaven-born

mystery," is a mere compilation of physiological facts on the brain. The mental faculties are mapped out in accordance with the theory of the phrenologists, and are all of them classified as feelings. Belief is "a blind instinct"—Truth is merely a relative term—and Theism is only more true than Polytheism because it is more in accordance with the laws of the human mind. The chapter which establishes "Philosophical Necessity" rests upon the arguments of Jonathan Edwards; and Mr. Bray declares his conviction, that "every system built upon an opposite principle, by whatever authority supported, cannot be true." It is almost needless to add, that, with Mr. Bray, virtue and vice are an affair of calculation. The book is skilfully put together, and contains passages of remarkable sagacity. Mr. Bray has evidently striven earnestly and sincerely to attain truth, and, if on that account alone, his work must be worthy of perusal. But Mr. Bray has other recommendations: he is a close reasoner and an acute observer; his quotations (which, by-the-way, are unconsciously numerous) display an inclination for grave study, and we think the philosophical phrenologists may congratulate themselves on the acquisition of a champion of superior ability.

The Blue Belles of England, by Frances Trollope.—It would seem as if the caustic and clever author had wrought up what materials she had to spare from the confecting of 'Charles Chesterfield,' into the tale before us—so justly might it be called the *female* of that novel. But, if our classification be accepted, we must, for once, part from the grammar rule of the "masculine" being "worthier than the feminine," since the 'Blue Belles' are more acceptable to us, than the companion novel. Mrs. Trollope is freer than usual from exaggeration in describing the ecstatic Lady Dort—and "the sweet woman," Mrs. Gardener Stewart—Constance Ridley's disenchantment, and Margaretta Hartley's love-chase of the heroine's stupid brother; and she spares us those flagrant plots, which have, heretofore, weakened the effect of her writings. For its nature, however, rather than for its vigour, we commend this tale. The literary circles of London—with all their many-coloured outward absurdities and the graver life and passion, moving in an under current deep but not unseen, beneath the surface,—are but faintly portrayed by Mrs. Trollope. Hence, in defiance of the promise of the title—the people we care most about, are neither lions nor lionesses; no, nor even the heiress-heroiné, who approached their haunts with such palpitating enthusiasm; but the heroine's friend—constant and unworried Penelope Hartley, and honest John Markham, the sailor, her lover.

Alice Russell and other Tales, by Catherine M. Williams.—*Tales of the Moor*, by Josina Homely.—On miscellanies like these, the niceties of criticism would be thrown away. Enough then to say, that the first contains a tale of the *penetration* of a young lady's boarding-school, and a romance founded on an English Opera House melo-drama; neither tale nor romance badly told; and that Josina Homely is the name under which John Bradford presents a collection of prose and verse to a party of sympathising (i.e. subscribing) friends.

The English Maiden, her Moral and Domestic Duties.—A subject which has of late occupied the attention of many intelligent writers, but to the discussion of which 'The English Maiden' does not contribute a single idea likely to aid in solving any one of the many great questions involved. The book has no heart in it—but is a mere proxy talk, on a subject neither felt nor understood by the writer.

Peace—a Prize Essay, by H. T. Macnamara.—The author has constructed a very pretty Utopia, which we leave him to enjoy, sincerely praying that this may be the last of the Prize Essays.

Books for the Young.—Christmas brings round its customary welcome offerings, and these are of them—welcome indeed, when we remember how thankfully we have often escaped from the stale literature furnished for adults, to freshen our spirits in the unpretending little books, put forth for the pleasure of readers whom there is no pacifying by trickeries of style—no deceiving by false shows of feeling. On the present occasion, first comes *The Young Islanders*, by Jeffreya Taylor a [dismal] tale of the last century. Our epithet between the brackets contains our sole objection to it: for, as a story, it is

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capitally told, and almost as interesting as Miss Marneau's 'Settlers at Home.' In both cases, as regards first invention, probability is, possibly, a trifle strained. *The Etionian*, and *Geoffrey Selwood*, two tales by Charlotte Adams, make up a small volume, which pleases us less. Here there is no romance, but much exaggeration of incident. A school-boy deep in money transactions with the Jews, is not the boy for our sons to make acquaintance with; and the selfishness of *Geoffrey Selwood* is too open and unmitigated to have the least semblance of reality.—We have more than once expressed our respect and liking for what may be called the lighter religious literature of Germany. If tinged with sentimentality, it bears also the impress of sincerity. Mr. Jackson has lengthened the list of his acceptable translations by yet another work.—Dr. Barth's *Examples and Warnings*. Here is a series of interesting narratives, containing an account of the Children's Crusade, a sketch of the Moravians, with other episodic stories and biographies, all pure in their morality, and earnestly narrated.—*The Rollo Code of Morals* is well calculated for a school reading-book, and contains sound principles judiciously and pleasantly enforced. We are not quite so well contented with *Miss Graham's Histories from Scripture*: scraps of incident, from the Bible, set in the frame-work of modern school-room and nursery life, not being, in any form, welcome to us.—*The Recreation* for 1842, is one of the selections on the plan of the well-thumbed "Elegant Extracts" of our childhood. Less research in the collection could hardly have been employed; as our young readers will think, when we mention, that they have the life of Columbus, the Fellow Islanders, the shipwreck of the *Wager*, served up again. The section of scenes of foreign travel contains passages less threadbare: but the poetical selections, again, are well nigh as familiar as the ancient couplet—

"Affliction sore," &c.

Miss Corner's *History of Poland and Russia*, the most recent of a current series of school histories, seems

sufficiently complete, though not very carefully written. In no class of books is a loose style more objectionable than in elementary works. It is difficult to escape from the colloquialisms picked up in society; but those of the nursery and the school-room are often ineradicable.—In Peter Parley's *Wonders of Nature and Art*, there is much of exact information, conveyed without formality or pedantry. Ere we leave this important class of publications, we may recommend Mr. Frank Howard's *Science of Drawing*, Part 2. *Animals*, as an excellent little work, containing much instruction, in its best form, that is, given by an exposition of first principles.

Warwick's House of Commons.—A well-condensed manual, from which may be learnt at a glance the results of the last election, the state of the poll, the amount of population, and particulars of the public and private history of the Members, with other useful facts.

Almanacs.—The *British* is now sufficiently known to need no commendation from us. *The Companion* contains, as usual, a great deal of useful matter—excellent papers on Life Contingencies, Railways, Corn Trade, Statistics of Crime, Census of 1841, abstracts of all important new laws passed during the session of 1841, on Public Improvements, &c.—*Hodson's London Pocket Almanac* will be found useful by residents and visitors, and has been judiciously prepared, with especial reference to the wants of those classes.

List of New Books.—Edgeworth's Early Lessons, new edit. Vols. I. and II. 18mo. 5s. cl. lettered.—Edgeworth's Early Lessons, Vols. III. and IV. 18mo. 5s. cl. lettered.—The Royal Calendar and Court and City Register for England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Colonies, for 1842. 12mo. 5s. bd.—A Grammar of the German Language, by G. M. Heilner, post 8vo. 10s. cl.—Charles O'Malley. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. each, cl.—The Earth, its Physical Condition, by W. M. Higgins, new edit. 10 illustrations. 12mo. 6s. 6d. cl.—Debreit's Peerage, with Corrections to the Present Time. 8vo. 30s. hf. bd.—Buchanan's Mill-Work, royal 8vo. plates folio, 2l. 10s. hf. bd.—The Godmother's Tales, by Mrs. Hoffman. 2s. 6d. cl.—Master Humphrey's Clock, Vol. III. imp. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.—The Old Curiosity Shop, imp. 8vo. 13s. cl.—Barnaby Rudge, imp.

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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL for NOVEMBER, kept by the Assistant Secretary, at the Apartments of the Royal Society,

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL.

Nov.	9 o'clock, A.M.			3 o'clock, P.M.			External Thermometers.				Rain in inches, read off at 9 A.M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A.M.	REMARKS.			
	Barometer uncorrected.		Att. Ther.	Barometer uncorrected.		Att. Ther.	Fahrenheit. Self-registering									
	Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.		Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.		9 A.M.	3 P.M.	Lowest	Highest						
1841.																
M 1	29.948.	29.940	50.0	29.984	29.976	50.7	46	02.5	46.5	48.8	46.3	53.2	.175	W	Overcast—slight rain and wind throughout the day. Ev. Light fog.	
T 2	30.238	30.232	49.7	30.242	30.236	50.7	45	02.3	47.2	50.3	46.2	50.3	.072	N	Overcast—light fog throughout the day. Evening. The like.	
W 3	30.368	30.360	49.6	30.368	30.360	50.7	46	02.5	48.3	52.2	46.6	51.4		N	A.M. Thick fog. P.M. Overcast. Evening, Light fog.	
T 4	30.424	30.416	50.0	30.386	30.378	50.7	45	02.1	47.3	48.4	46.2	53.5		E	Overcast—light brisk wind throughout the day. Ev. Cloudy—lt. fog.	
F 5	30.400	30.394	49.2	30.398	30.392	50.0	45	02.8	47.0	49.1	46.0	50.0		SE	Cloudy—light wind throughout the day. Evening. Fine—light fog.	
S 6	30.450	30.442	49.6	30.404	30.396	51.2	46	02.4	48.8	51.3	45.4	50.9		S	A.M. Overcast—light wind. P.M. Fine and cloudless. Ev. Fine and starlight—light fog.	
© 7	30.436	30.430	49.8	30.402	30.396	51.0	46	02.2	46.5	51.5	44.4	55.6		S	A.M. Light fog—deposition—light wind. P.M. Lightly overcast—light wind. Ev. Fine and starlight—light fog.	
M 8	30.370	30.362	49.2	30.338	30.330	50.7	46	01.8	46.3	49.6	43.3	52.8		S	A.M. Light fog & wind. P.M. Fine—nearly cloudless. Ev. Light fog.	
T 9	30.328	30.320	48.3	30.266	30.258	49.7	44	03.0	44.3	47.3	42.6	51.7		S	A.M. Lightly overcast—light wind. P.M. Fine—light clouds and wind. Evening, Overcast—light fog.	
W 10	30.180	30.172	49.0	30.112	30.104	50.3	45	03.8	50.3	52.0	44.6	51.7		W	Overcast—light wind throughout the day. Evening. The like.	
T 11	30.018	30.010	50.2	30.000	29.994	51.4	46	02.9	50.3	53.3	48.7	53.8		S	A.M. Lightly overcast—lt. wind. P.M. Fine—lt. clids. Ev. Overcast.	
F 12	29.584	29.578	50.3	29.520	29.514	51.3	47	01.6	50.8	49.7	45.2	55.5	.416	S	A.M. Dark broken clouds—light wind—very heavy rain early. P.M. Fine—lt. clouds and wind. Ev. Fine and starlight.	
© 13	29.468	29.462	47.0	29.410	29.402	48.8	41	03.4	42.2	47.7	40.0	52.7		SW	A.M. Fine—light clouds and wind. P.M. Cloudy—slight rain. Evening, Overcast—light rain.	
© 14	29.044	29.036	45.7	29.226	29.220	45.0	36	02.2	38.3	40.8	36.4	48.6	.258	WNW	A.M. Overcast—slight rain—snow early. P.M. Fine—light clouds and wind. Evening, Fine and starlight.	
M 15	29.486	29.480	40.6	29.348	29.342	41.3	32	02.3	34.3	38.3	32.6	42.5		SW	Light fog—sharp frost throughout the day. Ev. Overcast—lt. fog—sharp frost—light clouds and wind—sharp frost throughout the day.	
T 16	29.454	29.448	39.3	29.522	29.514	40.0	32	02.9	33.4	35.5	32.8	39.3		W	Evening, Starlight—light fog.	
W 17	29.706	29.698	35.8	29.626	29.620	36.9	29	02.8	29.7	37.4	28.2	35.9		S	A.M. Fine—light fog—white frost. P.M. Fine—light clouds. Ev. Overcast—light fog.	
T 18	29.280	29.274	36.9	29.490	29.482	39.0	33	00.7	34.3	37.3	30.3	38.3	.122	N	A.M. Overcast—sleet and snow—light wind. P.M. Fine—dark broken clouds. Evening, Overcast.	
F 19	29.462	29.454	40.0	29.252	29.246	41.6	40	02.3	43.7	46.8	34.8	44.8	.063	SE	Overcast—lt. rain & wind throughout the day. Ev. Starlight—light fog.	
S 20	29.366	29.358	41.3	29.210	29.204	43.2	37	01.8	39.5	48.8	36.8	48.4	.183	S	A.M. Thick fog—lt. wind. P.M. Overcast—heavy rain. Evening, Light rain.	
© 21	29.376	29.370	43.9	29.310	29.302	47.2	41	01.6	45.7	51.7	40.0	50.8	.183	SSE	Overcast—light rain—high wind throughout the day. Ev. The same.	
M 22	29.204	29.200	51.3	29.212	29.208	52.8	49	01.4	54.4	54.3	46.7	56.2	.166	S	A.M. Overcast—light rain and wind. P.M. Heavy rain—high wind. Evening, Fine and starlight.	
T 23	29.694	29.688	47.9	29.668	29.660	48.4	43	02.2	41.3	46.8	39.8	57.4	.188	S	A.M. Fine—light clouds and wind. P.M. Overcast—light wind. Evening, Foggy.	
W 24	29.916	29.908	45.2	29.930	29.922	45.8	38	01.7	38.0	44.3	37.6	48.2		S	Fine—light clouds throughout the day. Ev. Overcast—light fog.	
T 25	29.800	29.792	43.0	29.828	29.820	43.6	38	02.2	38.3	42.3	37.3	45.6		NW	A.M. Thick fog—deposition—light wind. P.M. Fine—light clouds. Evening, Light fog.	
F 26	29.904	29.896	41.2	29.838	29.830	41.3	35	01.6	33.2	41.0	32.7	43.6		NW	Overcast—deposition—lt. wind throughout the day. Ev. Overcast.	
S 27	29.704	29.698	42.3	29.632	29.626	44.3	39	01.7	44.3	50.2	32.6	45.5		SE	A.M. Fine—light clouds and wind, with showers. P.M. Fine—light clouds & wind. Ev. Overcast—light rain—high wind.	
© 28	29.666	29.660	46.2	29.592	29.586	47.7	43	01.7	45.3	49.7	44.6	52.2	.111	S	Overcast—very high wind, with occasional rain throughout the day, as also throughout the night.	
M 29	29.236	29.232	50.0	29.106	29.100	51.3	48	01.6	50.4	53.0	45.2	54.2	.575	S	Overcast—very high wind, with occasional rain throughout the day, as also the night.	
T 30	28.952	28.948	53.3	29.008	29.002	53.3	52	02.5	53.8	53.4	51.2	58.6	.338	SSE		
MEAN.	29.782	29.775	46.2	29.754	29.747	47.3	42	02.2	43.9	47.5	40.8	49.8	2.850		Sum.	Mean Barometer corrected 9 A.M. 3 P.M. F. 29.739 .. 29.708 C. 29.731 .. 29.700

Note.—The daily observations are recorded just as they are read off from the scale, without the application of any correction whatever.

THE PLANTING OF THE ACORNS.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

(Written for Music.)

Upon these bare unshelter'd plains
The living germs we strew,
And pray for kindly summer suns,
And fertilizing dew.
Receive the acorns, mother Earth,
And feed them year by year,
Till proud and high, towards the sky
Their lordly boughs they rear.
Winds, blow gently o'er them,
Rain, fall softly down,
Earth, enwrap them warmly
In thy bosom brown.

Beneath the shadow of their leaves
The wanton birds shall play,
'And lovers in the summer eve
Shall sigh their hearts away;
Or sit together side by side
In solitary nooks,
To read in one another's eyes
The lore not learn'd in books.
Winds, blow gently o'er them,
Stars, look kindly through,
Fortune, smile upon them,
If their love be true.

And here, in rural holidays,
The village girls shall sing
The simple rhymes of olden times,
While dancing in a ring.
Old men upon the sward beneath,
Shall loiter in the sun,
With pipe and glass and drowsy talk,
Of all the deeds they've done.
Winds, blow gently o'er them,
Sunshine, gild their way,
Time, lay light thy fingers
On their heads of grey.

And when a hundred years have passed,
The oaks, grown old and hoar,
Shall build perchance some mighty fleet
To guard our native shore.
By trusty hearts in peril's hour
Their flag shall be unfurl'd,
To sound the fame of England's name
In thunder o'er the world.
Winds, blow gaily o'er them,
Calm thy rage, oh sea!
Bear thy burden proudly
On to victory.

A DISSERTATION ON DOGS.

Dogs are a noble and royal race. To say nothing of their Pompeys and Cæsars, witness the dogs of the line of Stuart, or breed of King Charles; witness also the Prince of Canino, and those "dogs of the House of Montague," of whom Shakespeare makes honourable mention. The Barkers of Berkshire, who have branches in Hunts and Breakneckshire, claim kindred with them; and they would seem to have no bad title to the Castle of Kennel-worth.

That dogs have been "in office" is certain, and certain it is, likewise, that they have been obeyed there, which is more than some *men* "in office" can boast of. Amongst official dogs may be enumerated the watch-dogs, or Dogberries, Police Commissioners in their day, for every dog has his day as well as the Lord Mayor of London. Then there is the Shepherd's Dog, who has held the pastoral office time out of mind, and assuredly has never once disgraced it as others have done, or are said to have done, by pluralities, non-residence, simony, or any other misconduct of a like nature. The Beggar's Dog is your Poor Law Commissioner; Cerberus is your State Porter; and the active and useful Turn-spit occupies the post of Secretary to the Culinary Department, with infinite credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. To be sure, he only gets dog's meat, after all, for his reward; but then he *deserves* it, and this is more than Secretaries of other departments do, or have done, if there be any truth in opposition journals, or faith in history.

Dogs are such literary animals, that they keep one of the letters all to themselves. "R is for the dog" in all languages, while M is for the cat only in the Greek. The dogs, however, have had their Greek

letter too; for they were so great in *Delta*, that the Egyptians actually adored them. In addition to this, it is the dog that sets the stamp of popularity upon all productions of the press, so that the books that are oftener read and thumbed are generally said to be dog-leaved, or dog-eared. That there are poets of the breed, is ascertained perfectly; these are generally the poor dogs, whose verses are known by the name of doggerel. "*Chien de poète*" is the French name for them. A dog-rose will serve them for a subject as well as any; and they have a natural antipathy to all bards of a higher strain, as was instanced of old in the tragic fate of the tragic Euripides, who was torn to pieces by dogs, as we learn from Erasmus.

In philosophy, we need scarcely say, that dogs are Cynics, and, like Diogenes, their great original, they are commonly found to this day lodged in tubs or casks, where, if an Alexander were to visit them, he would find them as surly and ready to growl and snarl, as ever they were. These growls are usually called their *dogmas*.

As to medicine, they have no occasion to trouble themselves; all sensible people "throw physic to the dogs," so that they have as much as they want, though not as much as they ought to have! This proper destination of physic suggests the idea that the word doctor ought to be written *dog-tor*, or one who is fit to prescribe for dogs.

Dogs of the military profession are styled "dogs of war." Hence, France, where these dogs abound, is called by Shakespeare "a dog-hole." Spain had its war-dogs in former times, for we read that Cortes led a troop of them against the aborigines of America, and owed his successes very much to their ferocious valour. Dogs of war have a great advantage over men of war; the former are fit for land-service, where the latter are utterly inefficient and useless: on the other hand, dogs take the water with alacrity, and, indeed, must needs be expert navigators, else how could they ever have got possession of the Isle of Dogs! Besides, is there a dog of a sailor in the Navy who could not command a dogger?

The religion of dogs is not certain: the safest opinion is, that there have been dogs of all religions: Christians have been known to cry "Jew dog," and Jews to retort with "Christian dog." Some are Jumpers, for instance, the Poodle; others possess the gift of tongues, or are Irvingites, to which sect it appears that hounds belong, from the circumstance that they are so often said to "*give tongue*." Some dogs are Deists, and it is to be feared even Atheists: these are your infidel dogs, unbelieving dogs, and others of the same pack.

Dogs have a star of their own, and whatever doubt may exist as to stellar influences over things human, there can be no question but that the canine commonwealth is subject to them. No sooner does their star rage, than dogs rage too, and are affected with a particular disorder which is very contagious, and which men are liable to catch, unless they happen to be tee-totalers. Many a jolly dog dies of hydrophobia, but such deaths are not so common now as formerly, for there has lately set up a certain Dogtor Matthew, who cures the disease infallibly, provided dogs are not too dogged to follow his good advice, and turn water-dogs. If, however, dogs on earth are apt to lose their wits at the same time that dogs in heaven lose theirs, it is some compensation that this is the period at which they are complimented with civic honours. They ought to be proved dogs, as well as mad dogs, when, by proclamation of the Lord Mayor himself, they are presented with the freedom of the city, and decorated with a log and chain, not unlike that august magistrate himself.

Dogs have been sadly libelled by that witty dog *Æsop*. Never yet did dog of any degree or kind—

"Mastiff, greyhound, mongrel grim,
Hound or spaniel, braché, or lym,
Bob-tail, tike, or trundle-tail,"—

deliberately relinquish a substance for a shadow, or play the iniquitous part of "the dog in the manger." The dogs that do such things as these, are dogs upon two legs, not on four. At the same time, let us not be blind to the faults of the canine species. They have their parasites and gycophants, called spaniels; their *cavalieri serventi* yelped lap-dogs; their bravos and braggadoos, otherwise the bull-dog; their idle fops and dandies called puppies; and their uproarious rabble, or "common cry of curs," who yelp

at the heels of nobler animals, and sometimes get themselves spurned to death for their audacity.

"The puppy howled and bleeding lay,
The steed in peace pursued his way."

Notwithstanding the many virtues of dogs, they are bad companions; and men who spend too much of their time and money upon them are very apt, in the long run, to be dogged by catchpoles, and to "go to the dogs." Some go to the dogs in a dog-trot; others in dog-carts, and pay their creditors many a dog-trick upon the road.

However, if men will join the dogs, they had better take the excellent advice of Launce: "I would have one that takes upon him to be a dog *indeed*; to be, as it were, a dog *at all things*." And here endeth the dissertation—we have not a word to throw to a dog left.

SHAKESPEARE.

Mr. Halliwell lately published a tract on 'The Character of Falstaff,' to which he has added "a few notes relating to Shakespeare, but not immediately connected with the subject of this essay." There is one passage in those "notes" which is of a nature to keep alive the vulgar prejudices about the early education of Shakespeare, and the character of his parents. It is as follows:—

"It will be recollected that Aubrey, in his life of D'Avenant, in that collection (the Ashmolean Museum) gives us two anecdotes regarding Shakespeare. These have been frequently printed; but, during a recent visit to Oxford, I had the curiosity to inspect the original manuscript, and found that two paragraphs, *scratched through*, but *not with a contemporary pen*, had escaped notice. By the aid of a strong light, and a powerful magnifying glass, I was enabled to read them entirely, with the exception of a few letters. I here present them to the reader:—

"1. 'I have heard parson R— say, that Mr. W. Shakespeare here gave him a hundred kisses.' The passage immediately preceding this, and which is not erased, is as follows: 'Mr. William Shakespeare was wont to goe into Warwickshire once a yeare, and did commonly in his journey lye at this house in Oxon, where he was exceedingly respected.' The word 'here,' of course, in the above paragraph, refers to Oxford.

"Aubrey again speaks of Shakespeare, and in the other erased passage I found the following:

"2. 'His mother had a very light report.' The first is striking, but, considering the period, not at all an improbable anecdote of the friendship which existed between Shakespeare and D'Avenant. On the second I shall make no comment."

When Mr. Halliwell tells us that "Aubrey again speaks of Shakespeare," and, in the same sentence, restores, with his "powerful magnifying glass," the words which had been "scratched through,"—"His mother had a very light report," in the absence of comment, or information as to what Aubrey does again say, we must take the scandal to mean that *Shakespeare's* mother had a very light report. We have given all that Mr. Halliwell writes about the matter. Can we accept the words in any other sense? Mr. Halliwell says that Aubrey, in his life of D'Avenant, gives us two anecdotes regarding Shakespeare. Aubrey, in that life, mentions Shakespeare only in connexion with a circumstance that tells as much against D'Avenant's vanity as against Shakespeare's alleged civilities to D'Avenant's mother, the lady of the "Crown Tavern;" and we can find only one anecdote regarding Shakespeare, if anecdote it can be called. It begins with the words, "Mr. William Shakespeare was wont to go," already quoted by Mr. Halliwell. In the valuable edition of Aubrey's papers (1813) a line of *stars* here occurs, indicating that something is omitted which cannot be deciphered. Mr. Halliwell's first discovery fills up the omission. The line then proceeds thus:—

"Now Sr. Wm. would sometimes, when he was pleasant over a glass of wine with his most intimate friends,—e. g. Sam. Butler, (author of Hudibras) &c.—say, that it seemed to him that he writt with the very spirit that Shakespeare, and seemed contented enough to be thought his son."

Another line of *stars* follows this; and here, no doubt, comes in the second discovery: "His mother had a very light report." This is all that is contained in *that* life respecting Shakespeare.

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I have taken the liberty of calling your attention to this subject, because it appears to me as necessary to use the naked eyes of common sense, as the "magnifying glass" of antiquarian learning, in all investigations, critical or historical. Mr. Halliwell says the two fragments which he has discovered, "have hitherto escaped the researches of all the biographers of our great dramatist." As applied to D'Avenant and his mother, they add nothing to what Aubrey's gossip had already made familiar to every one. Applied, as Mr. Halliwell's words clearly apply it, one of the fragments would destroy a belief which every lover of Shakspeare may truly cherish, that his well-born mother was instrumental in forming the mind of her matchless son, and especially in leading him to those conceptions of female purity and loveliness, which, if there were nothing else to distinguish him from all other writers, would place him upon a glorious eminence.

I remain, &c.

Highgate, Dec. 16, 1841.

CHAS. KNIGHT.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

We mentioned lately, as among the promises of the coming season, a new edition of Shakspeare, by Mr. Payne Collier. To the reason assigned by that gentleman why a new edition was desirable, Mr. Knight has replied. With the controversy we shall not meddle; it is enough for us to announce that Mr. Knight himself proposes, early in the following year, to publish "a library edition" of the Poet; not a pictorial edition, although such wood-cuts will be introduced as tend, better than words, to illustrate the author. Mr. Collier and Mr. Knight are both able men, and so far as the public is concerned, good only can result from their generous rivalry: as Mr. Knight admits, "there is a wide field for both; if the greater part of the harvest of criticism has been already garnered, there is much yet to be gleaned."

A fortnight since, we gave our readers M. Delécluse's criticism on Delaroché's Fresco at the Palace of the Fine Arts,—as a *pendant* to which, they may like to have a summary of Mr. Haydon's, addressed to the editor of the *Journal des Débats*. Without arguing the question as to Mr. Haydon's place in British Art, we may presume that the French editor has taken him at his own estimate,—a very dangerous principle, be it observed, in marshalling the professors of the fine arts,—for Mr. Haydon appends to his signature, as further descriptive of himself, *Rara avis in terris, nigroque similima cygno*,—and the editor introduces him as "holding the first place amongst the painters of England." After some compliments to the character of M. Delécluse's criticism, and after deploring with him that practical condition of the Arts, in France, as in England, which makes all their disciples so many separate and independent masters, instead of arranging them into some five or six schools, under the recognized guidance of so many chiefs (the *rara avis, subauditur*) "so that there is no longer that unity in the decoration of public edifices which there was formerly,"—Mr. Haydon distinguishes this work of Delaroché's as an exception. "I am," he says, "well acquainted with, and a great admirer of the genius of that painter, having often seen his two pictures painted for the Duke of Sutherland and Lord (Francis) Egerton—*The Death of Stafford* (?) and *The Children of Edward*. I hope soon to visit his new work, at the *Palais des Beaux Arts*. From the description of it which I have read in your journal, I take the liberty, without presuming to impose my opinion on your readers, to remark that M. Delaroché has been, I think, unjust, in placing Apelles on the throne, and Phidias by his side. The great monumental painter of Greece was Polygnotos—not Apelles. Apelles was the Titian, not the Raphael, of his time. His works were figures and portraits, highly finished,—but not great national works, like those in the Vatican. He was the precursor of the decline of his art,—as a talent so highly wrought as his generally is. Polygnotos was the great epic inventor and composer. He painted a cycle at Delphi, and another at Thebes, the Poikile and the Propyleum at Athens. The Amphictyonic Council decreed that he should be maintained at the public cost, and he offered his works gratuitously to his country. His was a genius worthy that of Phidias; and he it was who should have been placed on the throne—not Apelles, a painter of fashionable portraits, who com-

posed Venuses, but was not a great creator, in the grand style. I take the liberty, then, of protesting against the injustice done to Polygnotos, by a man so eminent as Delaroché," &c. Admitting the soundness of this plea for Polygnotos, we do not see the force of the argument which Mr. Haydon infers from it against M. Delaroché's design. Apelles fills the throne as one of the great masters of antiquity—who has sent down to our times one of the names that reign over art—not as the representative of any one of its schools, but, in the branch of painting, presiding over them all, and superintending a distribution of prizes for which talent in all is admitted to contend. Apelles sits as one of the silent judges, in M. Delaroché's picture, upon that principle of adoption which might direct some artist two thousand years hence, in his illustration of the recent British school, by the names of its great masters, as readily perhaps to that of Sir David Wilkie, though a painter of "cabinet pictures," or Sir Joshua Reynolds, though a "portrait painter," as that of Mr. Haydon, or any other of our painters of the monumental school.

Preparations are now made at the Royal Foundry in Paris, for casting M. Cortot's colossal statue representing Immortality, which is to be placed on the lantern surmounting the dome of the Pantheon. This statue has already figured in the solemnities of the Emperor's obsequies.

The city of Bruges has voted 8,000 francs (320*l.*) for the erection of a monument to Simon Stevin, the reputed inventor of the decimal calculation. The monument raised for such a sum, will hardly be worthy of the invention which it is designed to commemorate; but its humbleness will perhaps save from criticism Simon Stevin's title to be called the inventor.

It is said that the French police now have Daguerreotype portraits taken of all the chief delinquents who fall into their hands; so that when these, after being set at liberty, are suspected of some new offence, the officers, by carefully inspecting the portrait, are enabled at once to recognize their man.

The small but choice collection of pictures of the late Count de Perrégaux was last week brought to the hammer at Paris. The competition was great, the rooms crowded, and the 69 pictures produced 441,528 fr.—about 17,660*l.*, which gives an average of more than 250*l.* throughout the entire collection. The works of the Dutch and Flemish masters were most in request. An Andrea del Sarto fetched only 2,550 fr., while the 'Crossing the Ford,' by Karel du Jardin, brought 26,300 fr. (1,052*l.*); and a Sea Fight, by G. Vanderveelde, brought 22,100 fr. (884*l.*). The 'Departure for the Chase,' by A. Vanderveelde, went at 26,850 fr. (1,074*l.*); a Cuyt, at 18,100 fr. (724*l.*); a Landscape, by Both, at 21,200 fr. (848*l.*); the 'Interrupted Song,' by F. Mieris, at 22,100 fr. (884*l.*); the 'Entrance to a Wood,' by Hobbema, at 23,000 fr. (920*l.*); and 'The Spy,' by Philip Wou-vernans, at 35,100 fr. (1,404*l.*). The modern paintings were not so successful. Among the French pictures, Greuze's Cupid went at 7,500 fr. (300*l.*); the Psyche, at 8,550 fr. (342*l.*); and a Head of the Virgin, by Girodet, at 3,155 fr. (126*l.*). Many of the pictures were purchased for England.

Mr. Donaldson, Foreign Secretary to the Institute of British Architects, has just been appointed Professor of Architecture at University College.

Marchetti, we hear, has forwarded for approval to the Committee of the Wellington Testimonial at Glasgow, a model bust of the Duke. Let us hope that this may be received as evidence of progress; that the 10,000*l.* will escape from the clutches of the lawyers, and the good city be graced with a work which shall reconcile all differences.—A statue of an angel, by the same artist, is now being fixed on the gable of the west front of St. Germain l'Auxerrois; and he is at present finishing a marble group for the high altar of the Madeleine.

The first trial of Spohr's new oratorio, 'The Fall of Babylon,' the words by Professor Taylor, and the music composed, at his desire, for the Norwich Festival of the approaching year, took place this day week at the Hanover Square Rooms. The music is described as being more dramatic in its style than that of Spohr's earlier oratorios.

It is impossible to register one half of the notices presented to us of the diffusion of part-singing in this country. On the one hand, Mr. Hullah

seems to be *leavening* school after school with the principles of his method; on the other, M. Mainzer succeeds in drawing together large masses of working people, to sing under his auspices. The latter gentleman, too, publishes a report of his progress, which is rapid and extensive, though we are bound to say, from the specimen before us, recorded with a parade of testimonials, &c., that savours too much of puffery.

While talking of artists, we may notice Rubini's triumphs in Madrid,—and the continued and rapidly increasing success of M. Poulter, the *ci-devant* cooper of Rouen, at the French Opera. The lost *prima donna* of the latter establishment, Mdle. Falcon, is creating quite a sensation in St. Petersburg, her voice, it is said, having undergone a wonderful renovation. Madame Damoreau-Cinti, on the other hand, meets with but indifferent success among the Russians.

According to the Edinburgh papers, Mr. Thomas Carlyle is a candidate for the chair of Universal History in that University, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Skene. If so, we heartily wish him success. Mr. Carlyle is a man of undoubted genius and great acquirement, whose appointment would confer honour on the University. This we have admitted a dozen times, and our objections to his published works have always been limited to the fantastic tricks which he plays with our language, his crudities, and quaintnesses, and affectations; on which, however, we should not have wasted a single column of remonstrance, had he been an ordinary man.

In our report of the proceedings of the Geographical Society, will be found some melancholy particulars of the death, or rather murder, of Dr. Frederick Forbes, an account of whose travels in Mesopotamia appeared in a late volume of the Geographical Journal. We must too, before we close the Obituary of the year, record the death of Mr. David Don, Secretary of the Linnean Society, and Professor of Botany at King's College. He was best known by his *Prodromus Floræ Nepalensis*, and papers contributed to the Transactions of the Linnean Society.

From Munich we learn, that the Royal Academy of Sciences, in that capital, has attracted the Royal attention in a way which may, probably, help it to dispense with the notice of the illustrious men of other lands. The members being met, for the purpose of electing a president, in the room of Schelling, removed, as our readers know, to Berlin, received a communication from the Minister of the Interior, importing that the Government assumed to itself the right of henceforth appointing the president; and further, had created six new seats, in each of the sections, which it would take on itself the trouble of filling. The body then assembled seemed to feel that these honours were mortal,—and instantly broke up, without proceeding to any further business.

We mentioned, some time since, that the Royal Museum at Berlin had been robbed of many valuable and interesting relics: we now learn that the whole of the treasures have been recovered. A reward of 500 crowns and pardon to any one of the thieves who should confess the robbery, and restore the articles, had been proclaimed. On the 30th ult., when all hopes had been given up, a man came forward and avowed himself to have been the sole criminal, and he pointed out a spot behind a hedge, close to the Prenzlau Gate, where, at a small depth below the surface, everything had been buried. The informer is to receive his pardon, with the 500 crowns reward! We cannot but think that proclamations offering pardon and reward to the thief himself are a retrogradation towards the practices of a barbarous legislation, which will not fail to bear its fruits in the heated atmosphere of a metropolis like Berlin. No articles of *virtù* could be worth the moral sacrifice.

The library of the well-known bookseller, Bossange, the elder, rich in rare books and fine editions, is now on sale in Paris. Amongst the curious articles which it includes we have been struck by the following—a portrait of Molière, painted by Mignard, and framed by M. Bossange, in what is described as a small library, composed of all the known editions, old and new, of the works of the former!

Rumours are now beginning to circulate concerning the probable deeds of the new manager of the Italian Opera. In these rumours experience forbids us to put a very decided faith; but we may record

them, to satisfy curiosity, or to set it in motion. The first is a confirmation of the engagement of Mlle. Löwe, to open the season. The next, that Donnicetti, who has just written at Milan the *'Maria Padilla'* for the Berlin *prima donna*, is engaged to write another—we dare not add—new opera, expressly for London. The third is, the engagement of Signors Moriani and Ronconi, to which some are even liberal enough to add the names of Signora Poggi-Frezzolini (*vice* Gris) and her husband, Signor Poggi. Such wasteful liberality in the article *tenore primo* is hardly probable,—especially when we have to add, that rumour the fourth announces positively the return of Rubini, “by particular desire,” &c. By a fifth friend behind the curtain, Madame Persiani and Madame Viardot are also promised—the latter engagement would, in every respect, we think, be judicious.

The programme of the DRURY LANE entertainments for Christmas week is promising, as regards both excellence and variety: Mr. Macready opens with *'The Merchant of Venice,'* himself playing *Shylock*, Mr. Phelps *Antonio*, Mr. Anderson *Basanio*, and Mrs. Warner and Mrs. Keeley, *Portia* and *Nerissa*. The story of the *Pantomime* is *'Harlequin and Duke Humphrey's Dinner: or Jack Cade, Lord of London Stone.'* On Tuesday, Mrs. Inchbald's comedy, *'Every one has his Fault,'* will be revived, and on Wednesday *'The Two Gentlemen of Verona.'* Mr. Macready playing in both. Several new performers from the provinces appear in the bills, though a complete list of the company is not yet given. Among old favourites new to the boards of Drury, we are glad to see that promising young actress Miss Fortescue, and Messrs. Compton and W. Bennett. The operatic corps includes Messrs. H. Phillips and Giubeli, Miss Poole, Miss Gould, and Mrs. Searle, with two new vocalists; Handel's *'Acis and Galatea'* is to be the first opera, to be followed by Milton's *'Mask of Comus':* Purcell's opera of *'King Arthur'* is also promised, and dramatic novelties of various kinds are announced.

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK,

Will be CLOSED, for the Winter Season, on FRIDAY, the 31st inst.
THE TWO NEW PICTURES now exhibiting, represent the Interior of the CATHEDRAL OF AUCH, in the South of France, and the SHRINE OF THE NATIVITY, at Bethlehem, taken from a sketch made on the spot by D. Roberts, R.A., in 1839, with various effects of light and shade. Both Pictures are painted by M. Henoux. Open from Ten till Four.

THE THAMES TUNNEL

is OPEN daily (Sunday excepted), from Nine in the Morning until Six in the Evening, and is lighted with Gas. The present Entrance is on the Surrey side of the River, close to Rotherhithe Church. The Shield has now reached the Shaft at Wapping, thus making the length of the Tunnel 1172 feet.—Admission 1s. each.

NOTICE.—The Tunnel will be shortly closed to the Public, in order to make the necessary preparations for opening it as a thoroughfare for foot passengers.

Company's Office, By order of the Board,
Walbrook Buildings, City, J. CHARLIER,
December, 1841. Clerk to the Company.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY

ROYAL SOCIETY.

FROM the Biographical Memoirs of deceased members read by Dr. Roget at the Anniversary Meeting, (see *ante*, p. 935) we shall extract the account of De Candolle and other distinguished persons, whose death we have from time to time been hurriedly called on to announce, but to whose memories we had neither leisure nor materials to enable us to do justice.

AUGUSTIN PYRAMUS DE CANDOLLE,

one of the most distinguished botanists of the present age, was born at Geneva on the 4th of February, 1778. The same year is also memorable by the death of Linnæus, the father of modern botany, which took place about three weeks before the birth of one, who was destined to emulate his fame in the same department of natural history. When seven years of age, De Candolle sustained a serious attack of hydrocephalus, a disease generally so fatal in its tendency, that the present affords a remarkable instance of complete recovery, after life had been, for many days, despaired of. Possessing a remarkable facility of writing verses both in French and Latin, and having at the same time a keen relish for the study of history, Young De Candolle at first resolved to make literature his profession; aspiring, as the summit of his ambition, to the fame of being a great historian. But this dream of his youth was effaced by a new taste, imbibed during a residence in the country,

where he amused himself with examining the plants of the neighbourhood, and with writing their descriptions, before he had even opened a single book on botany. The few pages he there read of the volume of nature were sufficient to captivate his affections for the pursuit which henceforth became the dominant passion of his life. The botanical lectures of Professor Vaucher, which he attended in 1794, increased his ardour, and confirmed him in the resolution he had formed, of devoting himself to the cultivation of botany as his primary object, to which all other sciences, as well as branches of literature, were hereafter to be deemed subordinate, and to be followed merely as recreations from severer study. A visit to Paris, which he made in 1795, gave him the opportunity of attending the lectures of Cuvier, Fourcroy, Vauquelin, and other distinguished Professors of that period, and of forming friendships with Desfontaines and Lamarck. He always prided himself in having been the pupil of Desfontaines, in particular, towards whom he continued through life to feel the warmest gratitude and affection.

The establishment of the Society of Physics and Natural History at Geneva, which took place, after his return, under the auspices of the celebrated De Saussure, gave a fresh and powerful impulse to his exertions; as was evinced by the numerous memoirs which he presented to that Society.

The state of Geneva being, soon after this period, absorbed into the French empire, De Candolle was induced to quit that city and attend the medical lectures in Paris; a course of study, which, tending to enlarge his views of the physiology of organized beings, contributed greatly to the success with which he afterwards cultivated the Philosophy, of Botany. While at Paris, he founded, in conjunction with his friend M. Benjamin Delessert, the *Société Philantropique*. One of the first advantages resulting to the public from this institution was the distribution of economical soups throughout the different quarters of the city. Of this institution he was the active secretary for ten years; during which period another society was also formed under his direction and management for the *Encouragement of National Industry*. In 1804 he gave lectures on Vegetable Physiology at the “*Collège de France*,” and published an outline of his course in 1805, in the *Principes de Botanique* prefixed to the *Flore Française*.

In 1806 he was commissioned by the French Government to collect information on Botany and the state of Agriculture through the whole of the French empire, the limits of which, at that time, extended beyond Hamburg to the north, and beyond Rome to the south. Every year, during the following six years, he took a long journey in the fulfilment of the task assigned him, and drew up a report of his observations for the minister. In these annual reports, however, he did not confine himself to the special objects of his commission, but made known his views with regard to the internal administrations of the countries he visited, suggesting at the same time measures for their amelioration and for the correction of existing abuses. He had projected a great work on the agricultural state of the empire, and had even executed considerable portions of it, comprehending the French Flora arranged according to modern views of classification, when the political events of 1814 put an entire stop to the work. In 1807 he was appointed Professor of Medicine at Montpellier; and in 1810, a chair of Botany was instituted in the same Academy, which he was invited to occupy. Under his superintendence, the Botanical Garden of that city was more than doubled in extent, and the study of Botany assumed a degree of importance it had never before possessed. De Candolle quitted Montpellier in 1816, very much to the regret of the students and of his colleagues, who employed every means in their power to induce him to remain among them: but his country had been restored to liberty, and he was firm in his determination to fix himself in his native city, and devote to its services the remainder of his days.

Soon after his return to Geneva he was appointed to the chair of Natural History, an office which had been created expressly that he might occupy it. Among the first of the public benefits which he conferred upon his countrymen was the establishment of a Botanic Garden. The government of Geneva willingly lent their aid in forming so laudable an in-

stitution, in which he was also assisted by a great number of voluntary subscribers. The enthusiasm which he inspired for his favourite science was remarkably displayed on one particular occasion, when, being desirous of procuring for Geneva a copy of a Flora of Mexico which had been deposited with him for a few days, an appeal which he made to the public was responded to with such alacrity, that in the course of eight days, one thousand drawings had been finished by amateurs, who volunteered their services on the occasion.

The activity and powers of De Candolle's mind were displayed in a multitude of objects of public utility, the furtherance of which ever called forth in him the most lively interest;—whether it was the improvement of agriculture, the cultivation of the fine arts, the advancement of public instruction, the diffusion of education, or the amelioration of the legislative code. Feeling deeply of what vast importance to the welfare of mankind it is that sound principles of political economy should be extensively promulgated and well understood by all ranks of men, De Candolle never failed to develop and enforce those principles in his lectures and popular discourses, as well as in his official agricultural reports. On these subjects, and especially with respect to the immense advantages which would accrue to the community from the unrestricted freedom of commerce, his views were those of the most enlightened policy, and exhibited a sagacity in advance of the times in which he lived.

As a lecturer, he possessed in an eminent degree the power of imparting to his auditors the enthusiasm which glowed within his own breast for the pursuits of natural history. Complete master of the subject of his discourse, his ample stores of knowledge never failed to supply him with illustrations; and even in his extempore effusions, all his ideas were developed in the clearest order, and explained with singular perspicuity. His chief delight was to afford assistance of every kind to such students as needed it, and in whom he perceived a desire of improvement. His great aim was to inspire and diffuse a taste for the study of botany by rendering it popular among all ranks. His library, which contained the richest collection of works on that subject, and the volumes of his *hortus siccus*, were always open to those who wished to consult them. Often has he been known to discontinue researches which he had commenced, on finding that a similar design was entertained by another person; and he hastened, on these occasions, to communicate to this inquirer his own views on the subject, to place in his hands the materials he had collected, and to put him in possession of the fruits of his own experience. His sole object was the advance of knowledge; and whether this was effected by himself or by others was to him a matter of total indifference.

De Candolle had been visibly declining in health for some years before his end. The sudden death of Cuvier had impressed him with the apprehension that a similar fate might be impending; and that he himself might, in like manner, be cut off before he had accomplished the great works in which he was then engaged. He, in consequence, resolved to set aside all other occupations, and concentrate all his efforts in completing those more important designs. During the last year of his life he undertook, with the vain hope of improving his strength, a long journey, in the course of which he attended the scientific meeting held at Turin, where, as might be expected, he met with the most flattering and cordial reception. His death took place on the 9th of September, 1841, in the 64th year of his age.

SIMON L'HUIILLIER,

for many years Professor of Mathematics at Geneva, was born in that city on the 24th of April, 1750. The rapid progress which he made in his collegiate studies was viewed with so much interest by one of his relations, a minister of the reformed church of Geneva, that he bequeathed him a large portion of his fortune, on the express condition that he would embrace the clerical profession: but young L'Huil- lier, feeling no inclination to the studies which this condition would have imposed upon him, resisted the temptation, and preferred devoting himself to the pursuits of abstract science. The spirit of independence evinced by this sacrifice, together with the extraordinary aptitude he displayed for mathematical

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acquirements, excited the interest and conciliated the affection of another of his relations, the celebrated Le Sage, by whose instructions and counsels the most salutary influence was exercised over the studies of his pupil. Bertrand, who then occupied the chair of Mathematics in the same college, was also one of those who discerned in l'Huilier the dawn of genius; and even at that early period he regarded him as destined to be his successor in that professorship. As l'Huilier advanced to manhood, it became necessary for him to engage in some active employment, in which he could turn to account his academical attainments. He had the good fortune, at this critical time of his life, to be chosen tutor to Prince Czartoryski, with whom he remained for a period of thirteen or fourteen years; ever honoured with the friendship and respect of all the members of the Prince's family. He dedicated to the father of his pupil his first work, which was published at Warsaw in 1782, under the title of *De relatione mutua capacitatibus et terminorum figurarum, geometricè considerata; seu de Maximis et Minimis pars prior elementaris*, and in which he treats geometrically, and with singular elegance and vigour of demonstration, all the elementary problems relating to isoperimetric figures and solids. About the same time he presented to the Academy of Berlin a memoir, which was afterwards published in its Transactions, on the minima relating to the figure of the cells of bees, a subject which he appears, in that paper, to have exhausted. The prize proposed by the same Academy in 1786, was adjudicated to him for a memoir, which was since published under the title of *Exposition élémentaire des principes des calculs supérieurs*. In this masterly essay the differential calculus is derived from a principle which D'Alembert had, in the first edition of the 'Encyclopédie,' so happily illustrated, and which is now so generally recognised as the basis of that calculus; namely, the doctrine of limits.

On his return to Geneva in 1789, l'Huilier published an opuscle, which acquired great celebrity, entitled '*La Polygonométrie; ou de la mesure des figures rectilignes et abrégé d'isopérimétrie élémentaire, ou de la dépendance mutuelle des grandeurs et des limites des figures*;' at the conclusion of which he gives a masterly summary of his former researches on elementary isoperimetry. In this work are given several formulae of great generality, and which, at that time, were entirely new, and were calculated to facilitate the study of numerous relations arising from the perimeters and areas of polygons. About the same period, indeed, Mascheroni published formulae very analogous to those of l'Huilier; but the latter afterwards succeeded in showing that he had arrived at the same results by original processes.

During the tempestuous years of the revolution, l'Huilier sought in Germany the retirement so necessary to his pursuits; and chose Tübingen as his residence. The fruit of his labour during this seclusion was a work almost wholly new, which appeared at Tübingen, in 1795, under the title '*Principiorum calculi differentialis et integralis expositio elementaris*.' He was invited, about this time, to the chair of the Higher Mathematics in the University of Leyden; but his attachment to his native country was too deeply rooted to admit of his accepting this flattering offer; and eventually, in June of the same year, 1795, he attained the object of his highest ambition, by receiving, after a successful public competition, the appointment of Professor of Mathematics in the Academy of Geneva.

At a subsequent period he was associated with his friend and colleague Professor Prévost in the composition of several memoirs on the calculation of probabilities, which appeared under their joint names in the memoirs of the Berlin Academy. The questions treated of in these memoirs, although they do not reach the higher problems belonging to this department of mathematics, are yet resolved by methods remarkable for their perspicuity and elegance. l'Huilier published, in 1804, his *Elémens raisonnés d'Algèbre, publiés à l'usage des étudiants*; in 2 vols. 8vo., a work of considerable merit, as developing with clearness the true principles by which the understanding advances from that which is known to that which is unknown. His last work, the *Elémens d'Analyse Géométrique et Algébrique, appliquées à la recherche des lieux géométriques*, in 4to., appeared in the year 1809. It was dedicated to his former pupil,

Prince Czartoryski, who was, at that time, minister of public instruction in the vast empire of Russia, but who has since become better known to Europe as the most illustrious of the exiled Poles.

The declining health of l'Huilier obliged him at length to resign a professorship which he had held during five-and-twenty years, and the duties of which he had ever discharged with the most undeviating regularity, and the most scrupulous exactness. Even while suffering acutely from a painful attack of sciatica, he insisted on being carried to his class, lest any detriment should arise to his pupils from an interruption to his lectures. Many of these pupils have subsequently distinguished themselves in their scientific career; among these may be cited one of our illustrious foreign members, Professor Sturm. For the simplicity of his manners and the strict integrity of his character, l'Huilier was no less remarkable than for the vigour and extent of his mathematical powers; by these qualities he was endeared to his friends, and esteemed and respected by all, during a life protracted beyond the ordinary duration. His death occurred on the 28th of March, 1840, when he had nearly completed his 90th year, with a constitution, however, which had some time previously been shattered and broken down by the infirmities incident to so advanced an age.

FÉLIS SAVART,

a philosopher distinguished more especially for his researches in the science of Acoustics, was born on the 30th of June, 1791, at Mézières, the capital of the Department of the Ardennes, in France. He very early exhibited a decided turn for mechanical invention, and his greatest delight was to contrive and construct with his own hands musical instruments and apparatus illustrative of Natural Philosophy, a study of which he was passionately fond. His parents had been connected with the school of engineers at Mézières; and several of his relations having been distinguished as artists, he was himself educated with a view to the same destination. But the family afterwards removing to Metz, the path which had at first been marked out for him was abandoned, and he prepared himself for another profession, by directing his whole attention to medicine. In course of time he obtained the appointment of Assistant Surgeon in the Military Hospital. Not satisfied with this probation, he, in 1814, repaired to Strasburg for the purpose of prosecuting his medical studies in the Military Hospital of that town; and he subsequently, in 1816, took a degree in medicine in the University. He then returned to his paternal roof at Metz, with the intention of settling, and of applying himself diligently to the practice of his profession. But on being restored to the scene of his youthful occupations, the renewed sight of those philosophical instruments to which so many delightful associations were attached, rekindled in full force the innate predilection for the physical sciences, which, during so long an interval, had lain dormant in his breast. The charms of science, arrayed in her most attractive colours, glittered before his imagination, and were contrasted, in his ardent mind, with the cares, the toils, and the anxieties of the profession in which he was embarking. He yielded to the powerful fascination, and disregarding all considerations of prudence, took the irrevocable step of abandoning the prospects which were opening in a career to which his youth had been devoted, and by which alone it had, till then, been his ambition to earn fortune, reputation and independence. Confiding in his knowledge of Acoustics, which was ever his favourite study, and in which he conceived he had made discoveries, he quitted his provincial domicile and repaired to the metropolis, as to the mart where his acquisitions would be best valued. He arrived in Paris with but scanty means of immediate support, without a friend, and unprovided with a single letter of recommendation. But Fortune took him by the hand, and favoured his first endeavour to obtain notice. He presented himself to Biot, and communicated to him his views, and the results of his researches in Acoustics. He met with the kindest reception from that philosopher, who had himself been occupied with similar inquiries, and was well qualified to appreciate the merits of Savart. Biot was ever after his friend and patron, and it was chiefly through his influence that Savart was, in the year 1820, appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in one of the Institutions at

Paris; an office which he continued to hold till the year 1827, when he was nominated a Member of the Academy of Sciences. Soon after this, he was associated with Thénard, as Conservator of the Cabinet of Physics of the College of France. Thus raised to a state of independence, he had full leisure to devote himself to the science he had ever particularly cherished, and of which his labours have greatly extended the boundaries. His admirable researches on the laws of the vibrations of solid bodies of different forms and kinds, and in particular, of cords, of membranes, of rods, whether straight, or bent, or of an annular shape; of flat discs, and of solids of revolution, both solid and hollow, have furnished results of great value and importance. His investigation of the structure and functions of the several parts of the vocal organs, and his theory of the voice, both in man and in the lower animals, show great originality of research, and have thrown considerable light on a very difficult department of Physiology.

Savart was elected, in the year 1839, a Foreign member of the Royal Society, an honour which his unconquerable prejudice against the English, and everything emanating from England, prevented his ever acknowledging. His premature death, on the 16th of March, 1840, has, unfortunately for science, arrested the brilliant career of discovery, which he was pursuing with so much ardour and success, and will, it is to be feared, deprive the world of the fruits of many of his unfinished labours.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 1.—Mr. Murchison, President, in the chair. —Three communications were read:—

1. A Report, by Consul T. Carew-Hunt, on the destruction of the town of Praya de Victoria, in the island of Terceira, on the 15th of June 1841. Communicated by order of the Earl of Aberdeen. The town of Praya was situated at the east end of Terceira, and contained 562 houses. It had been previously destroyed by an earthquake in 1614, which also damaged, to a considerable extent, Angra, the capital of the island. Between that period and the present year, no injury had been sustained, although several earthquakes had been felt. At 4 o'clock, P.M., and at 25 minutes past 5, on the 12th of last June, violent shocks were experienced at Praya, and others were felt at short intervals, during the whole of the 13th. At 4 P.M. on the 14th, an undulation of the ground was perceived; and all the buildings which had been weakened by the previous earthquakes, were thrown down. With the exception of some slight shocks, the island was undisturbed during the remainder of that day; but at 3 A.M. on the 15th, violent tremblings, accompanied by horizontal movements, commenced, and were repeated at intervals of ten minutes, until half past 3 o'clock, when a strong vibratory motion destroyed every building which had escaped, also several churches and houses in the adjacent villages, as well as many public edifices in other parts of the island. The ground remained comparatively at rest till forty minutes past 2 A.M. on the 16th, when another violent shock was experienced. Since that period no further damage has been done, but the island did not resume a permanently quiescent state till the 26th of June. During the whole of these calamitous visitations the effects were felt most violently at Praya, and Mr. Carew-Hunt infers, from the shocks having been less and less severe as they ranged westward, from the minor ones not having been observed at the islands of St. George and Graciosa, situated to the west of Terceira, from only those which destroyed the town of Praya having been noticed at the capitals of Pico and St. Michael's to the south-west and south-east of Terceira, and from the shocks having been preceded by noises which appeared to come from the eastward, that the centre of action was situated in that direction, at no great distance from Praya; and he further infers, from the shocks which accompanied submarine explosions between St. Michael's and Terceira, and the throwing up of the volcanic island of Sabrina in 1811, that the earthquakes of last June were attended by submarine volcanic eruptions; and lastly, on account of this belief, he cautions the masters of vessels to keep a watchful look-out for shoal water on approaching Terceira from the eastward.

2. Some Geological Remarks made during a Jour-

ney from Delhi, through the Himalaya Mountains to the frontier of Little Tibet, by the Rev. Robert Everest.—The route of the author, after leaving Delhi, lay through Seharunpore, the Keeree pass in the Sevalik hills, and thence over a tract of country ranging nearly north by west to Rampore, in the valley of the Sutluj; it afterwards followed the course of that valley to the junction of the Leo river, and terminated near the Kealkghur Fort, on the frontier of Little Tibet. Delhi is situated at the northern extremity of a vast quartzose sandstone formation, in which no organic remains have yet been found. From Delhi to the Sevalik hills, a distance of more than a hundred miles, the surface of the country consists of an alluvial soil, similar to that which is now brought down by the Jumna, and is composed of the detritus of granitic and other ancient rocks; it contains also nodules of kunkar. The tertiary strata of the Sevalik hills are noticed by Mr. Everest, only because the mammalian remains found in them by Captain Cautley and Dr. Falconer (see *Athenæum*, No. 437) do not include any portion of the wild elephant which now abounds in that region. From the Sevalik range, the traveller looks across the valley of the Dhoon, a distance of fifteen miles, to the chain of the Himalayas, which rises before him like a black wall. The strata of that ridge dip at a high angle to the north-east, and consist of hard and soft clay-slates, which alternate with dark-coloured limestone and highly indurated quartzose sandstone, and are intersected by veins of greenstone. No organic remains have been found in these deposits. The road which descends from Mussoori, situated in the Himalayas, to the Jumna, traverses a similar series of rocks with the addition of strata of greywacke or clay-slate, containing angular fragments. On the opposite side of the river, argillaceous slates again occur, and pass into quartzose and talc schists, the prevailing dip being to the north-east, but the angle of inclination varying greatly. Thence to the heights of Deobun, the most lofty point between the Jumna and the Tonse, the strata alter little in character, except that the last 2,000 feet of ascent consist of a rugged, dark limestone, similar to that of Mussoori. The descent towards the Tonse presents slate rocks, intersected by greenstone, the dip continuing to be between north and east; and at the village of Kundah the limestone reappears. In the bed of the Tonse and its tributary, the Paber, Mr. Everest noticed numerous boulders of gneiss, and he states that they extended upwards to the height of 200 feet. The slate of which the right bank consists frequently encloses nodules and layers of quartz, also, though rarely, of felspar, assuming the characters of an imperfect gneiss. With reference to this change, the author states, that in proceeding up the Paber, towards the snowy regions, the strata become more and more crystalline, and present alternations of gneiss, talc slate, quartzose slate, and mica slate. Similar passages from earthy to crystalline rocks were also noticed by him in journeys to the sources of the Ganges and the Jumna. Quitting the course of the Paber at Rooroo, Mr. Everest proceeded across the mountains to the Jumna, by a pass which does not attain a greater elevation than 8,000 feet. Mica slate, with a gradually increasing angle of dip, extends from the Paber to the crest of the pass, and thence half way down the descent to the Sutluj, where strata of black limestone and black soft glimmering slate are exposed. Near the confluence of the Nuggur with the Sutluj, the author noticed strata of crystalline white quartzose slate, traversed by a mass of greenstone, which, in one part of its course, assumed the character of a bed, but at the extremities intersected the strata at right angles. Two miles above Rampore, both sides of the valley of the Sutluj consist of quartzose slate, alternating with chlorite and talc slates, and, proceeding onward, the quartzose slate alternates with clay slate, and still further, talc slate is interstratified with greenstone or hornblende rock. Before reaching Seram, gneiss appears, and extends to Tranda and Nasher, with occasionally intervening masses of granite, the dip of the strata being exceedingly confused and variable. Near the bridge at Nasher occurs a large grained white granite, with tourmaline, similar to that near the sources of the Ganges, and on the opposite side of the river are precipices of slate, traversed by veins

and layers of granite. This white granite and mica slate and gneiss, intersected by granite veins, extend to Akhbah, but at that village is a promontory of clay-slate and dark flinty slate, the strata of which dip towards the north. Beyond this point the Sutluj bends northward, and on both sides the river the outlines of the rock are considerably softened, the composition of the strata being evidently perishable clay-slate; but beyond, at a distance of some miles, the granite, mica slate, and gneiss may be detected by their rugged outline and great height. This clay-slate, Mr. Everest states, is not of later origin than the granite, and its associated rocks, because it is often penetrated by dykes of granite, which may be traced to the great masses of that formation. From Lipi, which is situated a few miles from Akhbah, the traveller passes over precipices formed of various slate rocks, interstratified occasionally with greenstone. On leaving Khanum, slates with an earthy fracture and sometimes carbonaceous aspect are displayed, and are succeeded by highly consolidated sandstone, beyond which occur masses of blackish compact limestone. Quitting Seenam, the author proceeded to ascend the Hungnung pass, stated to be 14,837 feet above the sea. Beyond the village, little could be seen, on account of the snow, but strata of reddish compact limestone were occasionally visible, forming the crest of the hill. The view northward exhibited bare rocks as far as the eye could reach, but from the softness of their outline, Mr. Everest inferred that they consisted of secondary or tertiary formations. Rugged ridges of primary rocks cross this dreary expanse in the manner of dykes. Beyond the village of Hango, beds of compact limestone, alternating with earthy and carbonaceous shales, are exposed, and extend to the heights above Leo, where the earthy shales are traversed with veins and layers of granite, and are converted near the point of contact, into mica slate. The descent to the village is nearly 2,000 feet, and as lower levels are attained, the granite veins and masses increase, and the associated strata grow more and more crystalline or metamorphic, until near the river only mica slate, gneiss, quartzose slate, and granular limestone are visible. Beyond Leo, the road ascends over granite and dark mica slate, surmounted by earthy strata. The opposite side of the river presents a section several thousand feet thick of strata intersected by a net-work of granite veins, and crossed by black stains derived from the carbonaceous layers. On opening the hollow in which the village of Chango is situated, earthy strata again appeared. This point was the boundary of Mr. Everest's journey, for he was not allowed to pass the frontier and examine the locality where the ammonites are found. He however infers, from what the natives told him, that they abound in black compact limestone, and earthy carbonaceous shales similar to those noticed by him during his tour; and he adds, that Captain Hutton has since succeeded in finding ammonites within the frontier. In the course of the memoir, Mr. Everest states that he saw monkeys feeding on the seeds of the fir-cones during the winter months, at the height of 8,000 feet above the sea, and when the ground was deeply covered with snow.

The report on the third paper is postponed till next week.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 13.—W. R. Hamilton, Esq. F.R.S., President, in the chair.—1. A letter was read from Capt. Washington, R.N., confirming the melancholy news of the death of Dr. Frederick Forbes, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, on or about the 11th August last.—“Dr. Forbes,” says the letter, “arrived at Loukh in the end of June, and, sending his baggage to Kandahar, proceeded into Seistan, in order to examine the antiquities, &c. of that province. He had made the circuit of the lake, and was on the northern border of the province on his return to Loukh, when he and his attendant were both barbarously murdered by Ibrahim Khan, Beloochee, as reported by Major Rawlinson, Political Agent at Kandahar, to whom authentic particulars regarding the manner of his death were unknown. Dr. Forbes, it will be remembered, was the first Englishman to visit the Sinjar Hills in Mesopotamia, an account of which and their inhabitants, the Yézidis, was pub-

lished in Vol. IX. of the London Geographical Journal. During his stay in Edinburgh, in 1839, he studied for the express purpose of exploring, provided himself with some of the best instruments, and made himself well qualified to travel with advantage; and the Society has to deplore in him, the loss of an intelligent observer, and of an amiable and estimable man.”

A paper was read from Dr. Beke, dated Ankober, June 12. Dr. Beke and Mr. Krapf, accompanied by an *Afero* (one of a body of 400 men, whose duty it is to wait upon foreigners arriving in the kingdom) and six servants, left Ankober on the 26th of April for the province of Gédem, never before visited, says Dr. Beke, by any European. Descending the mountains on which Ankober is situated, the party crossed the grassy meadow and river of Makhal Wana, then the precipitous ridge which separates this from the river Mankek, leaving on the left, a village of the same name, and Mount Enámret, which is the highest point of the range running northward from Ankober. The Mankek was next crossed, then the Málal and the Sanballet. The next day the road was mountainous and bad; the party crossed a small stream forming a waterfall of 200 feet, and reached the village of Aliu Amba, inhabited by Moslems, and having large plantations of capsicums, of which great consumption is made in Abyssinia. The rivers Arámá and Dandji were next crossed in succession, the former ten feet, and the latter twenty feet wide, and after passing through some extensive fields of cotton, the travellers reached the village of Korugáma, the residence of the Moslem Governor Mohammed Sheikh. This village is at the mountain Koromet. The two rivers just mentioned, and another, the Shonkorjee, farther to the north, unite to form the Awádi, which flows to the Hawash: the Dandji is impassable in the rainy season. Passing next over ploughed lands through a rich fertile valley and along lanes of honeysuckle and jasmines, they came to the Shonkorjee river, at a point where it is joined by three other streams. The bed of the Shonkorjee is very broad, and the water runs along it divided into a number of small streams, “but we had scarcely passed it,” (says Dr. Beke,) “when a heavy shower coming on, the bed was instantly filled by an impetuous and impassable flood.” Ascending next along the river Endolie, a muddy and frightfully rapid tributary of the Shonkorjee, they came to the Church of St. Mary, where they did not remain, but continued their route till they reached the high land forming the water-shed of the Awádi and Robi rivers. The country now became beautiful; consisting of fertile meadows and fields of corn; trees studding the whole, and hedges dividing it: in fact, it was almost an English prospect, only the hedges here are all jasmines, roses, and honeysuckles in full bloom. Through this beautiful region, they passed on to Anthiskia. Here, the people taking them for merchants, asked if they had any slaves to sell. Proceeding on their journey, and passing two small brooks which formed the river Adilek, they reached Abomsa, leaving which, they descended past the village Arábo Amba, and reached the residence of the Governor of Mákhfúd. This is the Marfood of the maps. Quitting Mákhfúd, they bent their course towards the Robi. The first part of the road was a steep descent; it then continued straight across a rich cultivated valley or plain, which gradually became more barren, till near the Robi it was a mere waste. They crossed the Robi, which is here about fifteen feet wide, and from one to two feet deep. The channel, however, is a broad flat valley, in which the stream winds E.N.E. After leaving the Robi, they came to a spot said to be infested with robbers; but this, says Dr. Beke, is an exaggeration: the fact being, that although the Government of Shoa has its faults, a great blessing of it is, that throughout a greater part of the dominions of the Negús, a single traveller may pass unarmed, with the most perfect security. The party next crossed a large wady, and passing a spot on their right, where the Negús is said to have his principal treasures, came to the water-shed between the Robi and the Saour, from which they descended and crossed the valley of the latter river. The bed of the Saour is very wide, and is divided into several channels; the principal one being about ten feet wide, and one foot deep, and tolerably rapid. Having crossed this river, and then the Ashmát, of about the same size as the

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principal stream of the Saur, they came to the river Gashabakindi, which they also crossed, and proceeded over the plain towards Félamba. From hence, they went to visit some hot springs in the neighbourhood, and in their way, passed some cotton fields, of the produce of which, Dr. Beke has sent home specimens. In this excursion, they again witnessed the sudden swelling of the rivers after rain. Of the two hot springs of St. Abbo, and of the Holy Virgin, the former is used as a *douche* bath, and the latter, forming a pool, as an immersion bath; the water of both is so hot, as hardly to be borne at the first moment, and may therefore be about 100°. Leaving Félamba, they would have enjoyed an extensive view of the Gallá and Adel country, had the weather been clear. To the left of the road lay mountains, round which they kept winding, and between which the valleys formed almost perfectly funnel-shaped depressions. Having arrived at Kok-Farra, the residence of the Governor of Gédém, they found he had gone to the Church of St. George, but having received notice from the Negús of their coming, they were received as though he had been at home. Ephrata, one day's journey to the north of Kok-Farra, is the last seat of Shoa government, though the northern boundary of the kingdom is the river Berkena, one day's journey north of Ephrata. The province of Gédém is to the east and south of Kok-Farra, and is in great part occupied by Gallá tributary to the Negús. Dr. Beke says, although he had taken his sextant with him, in order to ascertain the latitude of the various stations on the road, the weather never allowed him to do so. The Governor of Gédém proposed to the party the elephant hunt, which was the ostensible purpose of the expedition; and although Mr. Krapf declined it from indisposition, the Governor told them as he had orders from the Negús to accompany them into the wilderness, to accompany them he must, and would. Orders were accordingly given, and the party went, accompanied by a considerable escort, whose shouts drove the elephants away, so that the party returned without seeing any. The Governor, however, insisted on another attempt. Two elephants were seen, but at too great a distance for a shot. On returning to Kok-Farra, from the hunting-ground, the party passed a large town belonging to the Queen Dowager, who has very considerable possessions in various parts of the kingdom. After taking leave of the Governor, they passed the market town of Hangah, and continued their route over swampy ground, and, crossing the head waters of the Gashabakindi, arrived at Sebeha, in the district of Kaot. Here Dr. Beke had an observation, by which the latitude was found to be 10° 11' N., which he thinks tolerably correct. Leaving Sebeha, the party proceeded on their route, and reached the water-shed between the Abaí and the Hawash, which was a swampy moor, with low mountain peaks on either side. Dr. Beke judged it, both from temperature and vegetation, to be higher than Ankober. They now crossed the Mófér, flowing S.W. to the Abaí, and, in half an hour more, those of the Gashabakindi, flowing to the Hawash, and, a quarter of an hour after, came to a stream joining the Mófér. The next stream they came to was the river Gift, flowing S.E. to the Abaí; this they left to the right, and came to another stream flowing in the same direction. Continuing their route over swampy ground, they emerged on the eastern side of the range, and arrived at the source of the Saur, after which they reached a beautiful and thickly-peopled valley forming a portion of the basin of the Robi, whence they proceeded to the village of Tabor. Leaving Tabor they came to the Workwasha river, flowing to the Abaí. They were informed that a lake called Alo Bahr lay off in the direction N. 35° W., probably the same laid down in Arrowsmith's map. They then passed the heads of different small streams, and leaving the pass of Tormabar on their left, bearing S. 60° E., gained the high road to Angolalla and Ankober, proceeding along which they came to the river Gur, whose valley is fine arable land. They next crossed the Imbelaber and Djibwasha rivers, the latter just at the junction of the streams by which it is formed, and came to a village dedicated to St. George. Leaving this, they descended rapidly to the Gudoberat, which they crossed, and then passed an enclosure, which looked like some ecclesiastical edifice, and which proved to be one—probably the

Monastery of St. George of the map. The travellers pushed on to the village of Lagaita, where, Dr. Beke being unwell, they put up for the night. The next morning they left, Mr. Krapf going on before, and leaving Dr. Beke to follow at a gentler pace with the servants. The stream Gunagúit was next crossed, at the confluence of which with another stream stands a town of the same name. The road was now a succession of ascents and descents, but generally rising; it was followed, and its highest point reached, which is the water-shed in this direction between the Abaí and the Hawash. Dr. Beke then descended Mount Chakka. The road soon became precipitous and bad, and Dr. Beke was obliged to dismount and descend on foot in the best manner he could, supported by two men. Having reached the river Airra, he remounted his mule and crossed the stream, and came to the Chakka market-place, when, he says, his eyes were greeted with the sight of Ankober, and in half an hour afterwards he was at home. This little excursion, says Dr. Beke, has been attended with the advantage of determining the position of the water-shed between the rivers flowing westward to the Abaí, and southward to the Hawash; and as the longitude of the water-shed in this direction corresponds nearly with that of the water-shed in Northern Abyssinia, it may perhaps not be unreasonable to infer that they are both formed by a continuation of the same central high land. I may add, that, as far as Mr. Krapf was able to ascertain, Lake Yuai does not give rise to any rivers flowing southward: whether its waters join those of the Hawash, as shown in the old maps, is not certain, but, at all events, it appears that the distance from the lake to the river cannot be very considerable. Dr. Beke concludes by observing that in Abyssinia the name Abaí is alone known; and he trusts, he says, that in all future maps sanctioned by the Geographical Society, that name will appear instead of the Nile, which only serves to perpetuate error.

3. A report from Mr. John Orr to Governor La Trobe, was next read.—The party sailed in the barque *Singapore* from Melbourne on the 6th of February, and arrived on the 13th at Corner Inlet, which they examined in detail, as also the channel communicating with it, which had been taken by Capt. Lewis for an inland sea. Into this channel a river ten yards wide empties itself, to which they gave the name of "Terra." Proceeding eastward, they found another river, about twenty yards wide, which they christened "Albert." The mouth of this river is described as a beautiful spot, and capital site for a town. The party being desirous of travelling overland, the *Singapore* returned to Melbourne, after lying five weeks in Corner Inlet. From the river Terra the travellers proceeded in a N.E. direction. On the 25th they reached an eminence, whence they had a fine view of the vast and fertile plains of Gipps' Land. From hence they descended to the La Trobe, whose course is not S.W., as laid down by Count Striletsky, but due E. Continuing their course eastward, they crossed successively the Maconochie and the Barney Rivers, and came to Dunlop River. These three rivers do not, as was at first supposed, empty themselves directly into the sea, but unite with the La Trobe, and fall together into a large inland lake, which they describe as being twenty miles long from E. to W., and six miles broad. The Perry River also disembogues into this lake, which was called "Wellington." On the 30th the party began their return towards Melbourne, and, in the course of this route, crossed some of the higher tributaries of the La Trobe, where the journey was difficult, and the party obliged to cut their way for more than thirty miles through a dense scrub. The country traversed (Gipps' Land) is described generally as well watered, and the banks of the rivers as abounding in the finest timber, while the intermediate land is gently undulating or quite level plains of rich alluvial soil. Throughout the whole, scarcely a rock was visible.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Dec. 4.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Munster, President, in the chair.—H.R.H. Prince John of Saxony, and Count Castiglioni, of Milan, were elected Honorary Members; the Rev. J. W. Berry was elected a Resident Member, and Signor G. Michelotti of Turin, and J. A. Hall, Esq., of Calcutta, were elected Corresponding Members.

A paper by Col. Burney, on the Statistics of the

Burmese Empire, was read. This paper owed its chief interest to the satisfactory manner in which it proved that former estimates of the population of that country were, in general, grossly exaggerated. The first census known to have been made by the Burmese government was in 1783; and the last in 1826. The results of these two enumerations have been invariably used in levying taxes, and in recruiting the army. The records have never been made public, but are kept with great secrecy at Ava, in the archives of the empire, to which very few persons have access. Col. Burney, during his residence there, found means, after many attempts, to induce some of those few persons, who were connected with what we may name the Record Office, to bring him, at intervals, copies of some portions of these curious documents, until he gradually obtained a complete body of information on the subject; and this information he has given in the paper read.—It must be remarked, that the Burmese census was only that of houses, not of persons; and that the conclusions arrived at by Col. Burney, are founded on the supposition that seven persons, on an average, dwell in each house. This is the Burmese estimate, which Col. Burney is disposed to think somewhat too high in its actual amount; but as he found, in a number of cases, that two, or even three houses, were run up under one roof, in order to lower the amount of tax levied on them, which is at so much per house, and not per head; and that in these cases, the two or three houses are counted as one, he is inclined to admit the estimate as an average.—The computation of 1783 gave the population at 4,209,240, and that of 1826, 4,230,568,—a very small increase for so long a period; which the Colonel attributed, partly to the war with our Government, concluded just before the taking of the second census, and partly to the wars with Siam and the *Zemay Shans*, and the many insurrections and emigrations that have taken place during the interval between the two enumerations. The Colonel is disposed to rely most on the earlier census, in consequence of the peculiar precautions taken, and the known severity of the monarch then reigning, who put some enumerators to death for making false returns, and banished many. Spies and secret agents were also, in all suspected cases, detached, to make separate and independent enumerations by way of eliciting the truth. The government, in general, has another mode of getting at facts: it is done by setting the parties out of power, against those who have taken office. The former keep on the watch against the malversations of their successors, by a tacit understanding, that any discovery of such will ensure their return to the office, which will become vacant in consequence. The paper concluded by giving quotations on the same subject from Symes, Crawford, Cox, and Canning.

ORIENTAL TRANSLATION FUND.—Dec. 4.—The Committee held its first meeting for the session. The first volume of Dr. Sprenger's Translation of Masudi's 'Meadows of Gold and Mines of Silver,' was laid upon the table, and ordered to be published. The remainder of the work was declared to be nearly complete. Baron de Slane's Translation of Ibn Khallikan's Biographical Dictionary, Capt. Troyer's Translation of the Dabistán, and M. Quatremère's second volume of Makrizi's Egypt, were announced to be very nearly ready. Some sheets of M. Dubeux's Translation of Tabari, and of the second volume of Signor Gayangos's History of the Mohammedan Dynasties in Spain, were laid on the table. A letter was read from Dr. Sprenger, offering a translation of Ibn Khaldún's Prolegomena. It was unanimously accepted. The Earl of Munster made a report on the present state of Oriental Literature in France, Germany, and Italy, derived from personal observation during his recent continental tour.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Dec. 9.—Hudson Gurney, Esq. in the chair.—A paper by Mr. Cole was read, on the subject of the Regalia made for the Coronation of Charles the Second, and which now forms a part of the Crown jewels.—The coronation of Charles II. was appointed to be solemnized on the 7th of February 1660-1, but, for many "weighty reasons," it was deferred to the 23rd of April following. One of the "weighty reasons" may have been the want of regalia for the occasion, for we learn from a manuscript of that

period, entitled 'The Preparations for His Majesty's Coronation, collected by Sir Edward Walker, Knight, Garter King-at-Arms,' that because through the rapine of the then late "unhappy times" all the royal ornaments and regalia theretofore preserved from age to age in the treasury of the church at Westminster, had been taken away, sold and destroyed, the committee (appointed to order the ceremony) met divers times, not only to direct the remaking of such royal ornaments and regalia, but even to settle the form and fashion of each particular, all of which did then retain the old names and fashions, although they had been newly made and prepared by orders given to the Earl of Sandwich, Master of the Great Wardrobe, and Sir Gilbert Talbot, Knight, Master of the Jewel-house; whereupon the Master of the Jewel-house had an order to provide two imperial crowns set with precious stones: the one to be called St. Edward's crown, wherewith the king was to be crowned; and the other to be put on after his coronation, before his Majesty's return to Westminster Hall. Also an orb of gold, with a cross, set with precious stones; a sceptre with a cross, set with precious stones, called St. Edward's; a sceptre, with a dove, set with precious stones; a long sceptre, or staff of gold, with a cross upon the top and a pike at the foot, of steel, called St. Edward's staff; a ring with a ruby, a pair of gold spurs, a chalice and paten of gold, an ampulla for the oil, and a spoon and two ingots of gold, the one a pound, the other a mark, for the King's two offerings. And the Master of the Great Wardrobe had orders "to provide the ornaments, to be called St. Edward's, wherein the King was to be crowned; and among other things the armilla of the fashion of a stole, made of the cloth of gold to be put about the neck, and fastened above and beneath the elbows with silk ribands." By documents subsequently referred to, it appeared that the new regalia were made by Sir Robert Vyner, the King's goldsmith; and Mr. Cole produced an official copy of a treasury order, dated the 20th of June, 1662, for payment to Vyner of 21,978*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*; and an original receipt, dated the 1st of July, 1662, given by Vyner for 5,500*l.*, part of the 21,978*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, "due and payable, to him for two crowns, two sceptres, and a globe of gold set with diamonds, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, and pearls; St. Edward's staffs, the armilla, ampull, and other the regalia, all of gold provided by him for His Majesty's coronation; and for a crown, mace, chayne, and badge for Garter King-at-Arms; 17 collars, 17 Georges, and 5 garters of the Order of St. George, and 75 badges of the Order of the Bath, all of gold; divers parcels of gault plate given to the peers and others, for new years gifts, and at christenings, 18 large maces, and divers other parcels of gault and white plate. All which, together with some necessities for His Majesty's jewel-house, amounting to the sum of 21,978*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, are acknowledged under the hand of Sir Gilbert Talbot, Knight, Master of his Majesty's Jewel-house, to have been delivered in by the said Robert Vyner, and accordingly received for His Majesty's service."

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Dec. 6.—P. Hardwick, Esq. R.A., in the chair.—Mr. Hardwick opened the session by congratulating the members on the increasing interest shown in the proceedings of the Institute, and especially on the honour conferred on the Institute by His Royal Highness the Prince Albert, having graciously consented to become its patron, and on the arrangements which had been effected between the Committees of the Institute and of the Architectural Society, for a union of those bodies.—The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Donaldson, read letters from Sig. Clementi Folchi, of Rome, and Sig. Raffaele Politi, of Gergenti, acknowledging the honour conferred upon them by their being elected Honorary and Corresponding Members.

A description was then read of the Great Pavilion erected at Liverpool, July 1841, for the Royal Agricultural Society of England, by J. W. Wild. The plan of this building was a polygon of four equal sides, and 171 feet in diameter. The space included in this figure gave accommodation for 2,850 people to dine, and included committee-rooms, &c., and was erected for the sum of 1,115*l.* The immense roof was supported upon the outer wall, and upon 24 columns within the building, placed in two circles, or ranges of 12 columns each one, within the other; the lines

of the seats followed the outer wall, and, rising one above the other in successive steps, the whole effect and arrangement is that of an ancient circus or theatre; the disposition of the columns and roofs, the arrangement of the light, and the different parts of the construction, were symmetrical with the distribution of the seats. Every part was explained in detail, referring to drawings and a model.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Dec. 7.—R. W. Bar-chard, Esq. in the chair.—Earl Fortescue was elected. Mr. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., exhibited a handsome specimen of *Luculia gratissima*, every branch of which was terminated by a large head of fragrant pink blossoms; with this, there was a plant of *Chorozema cordatum* elegantly trained round four sticks; two beautiful grafted plants of *Epiphyllum truncatum*; a specimen of *Plumbago rosea*; plants of *Epacris variabilis*, *Correa longiflora*, and *Erica humilis*; and cut flowers of the *Leonotis Leonurus*. For the three first-mentioned specimens, a Banksian medal was awarded. From Mrs. Lawrence, were specimens of *Zygopetalum intermedium* and *crinitum*, the former being unusually large, and having many fine spikes of flowers in high perfection; and a *Vanda Roxburghii unicolor*, a pretty variety with olive-brown flowers, for which a Banksian medal was awarded. Messrs. Lucombe and Pines exhibited a specimen of *Correa longiflora*, for which a certificate was given: this variety is described as being better habited, more profuse in flowering, as having longer flowers, and continuing to blossom for a greater length of time, than the other hybrids; the specimen exhibited was large, and covered with dull crimson tubes. Mr. Dean, gardener to J. Bateman, Esq., sent cut flowers of several fine Orchidaceae, among which was a new species of *Barkeria*, named *Lindleyana*; the flowers are of a beautiful purple colour, and borne near the top of an elegant stem: in the present specimen, there were not above six or seven flowers, but in the native specimens from Guatemala a much greater number are borne on one stem: a Banksian medal was awarded. Mr. C. Judd, gardener to G. Knott, Esq., sent a box of cut flowers of *Epiphyllum truncatum*, for which a certificate was awarded. From H. Kenney, gardener to Viscount Maynard, was a collection of thirty-two varieties of apples, for which a certificate was awarded. Mr. Ross, gardener at Penrhyn Castle, exhibited a very handsome Queen Pine Apple, weighing 3*lb.* 9*oz.*, for which a Banksian medal was awarded. Mr. T. Hatch, gardener to P. J. Miles, Esq., Bristol, sent three Montserrat Pines weighing 3*lb.* 8*oz.*, 3*lb.* 7*oz.*, and 3*lb.* 5*oz.*; and an Enville weighing 4*lb.*; a Banksian medal was given for the three Montserrat. Mr. Bissett, gardener to T. Williams, Esq., Cobham, exhibited a remarkable Enville Pine, weighing 7*lb.*; had the upper part been swelled, it would have been a noble fruit. With this, was a well-grown Black Jamaica, weighing 4*lb.* 11*oz.*; for these a Knightian medal was awarded. Mr. Cockburn, gardener to Earl Mansfield, sent a basket of fine roots of *Oxalis Deppei*. Mr. Cockburn stated, that he found them very easily grown and productive, and equal, if not superior, to asparagus; and a certificate was given for them. The plants from the Garden consisted of *Lælia alba*, with a beautiful spike of white flowers as sweet as primroses; *Oncidium Suttoni*, a pretty little species; *Rondeletia speciosa*; and *Gesnera longifolia*, a new species with long leaves and small scarlet-crimson tubes. With regard to the *Lælia alba*, it was stated that it, with all the other Orchidaceae from Guatemala and Mexico, is found to succeed much better in a house where the temperature is between a greenhouse and a stove, than in the usual hothouses in which the tribe is grown.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Nov. 1.—W. W. Saunders, Esq. F.L.S., President, in the chair.—Amongst the donations was a collection of Indian Coleoptera, presented by Mr. McClelland.—The Rev. F. W. Hope presented a fossil which he had received from Dr. Stevenson, found near Wellington, Shropshire, in a nodule of ironstone, having the appearance of the caterpillar of a large moth, a row of tubercles being placed on each side of the dorsal canal, the sides of the body being also furnished with a row of slender elongated cylindrical furcate appendages. This was the first instance of such an animal being found in this formation.—Mr. Evans presented a drawing,

accompanied by a note upon the larva of *Zenra Zæculi*, which had proved very destructive to young fruit trees at Brompton.—Mr. Westwood exhibited a portion of a collection of insects, formed in Mexico by E. P. Coffin, Esq., including some new and singular forms amongst the Hymenoptera; and Mr. E. Doubleday exhibited a portion of his collection of North American Lepidoptera, including a curious specimen of *Saturia Promethea*, having the body and antennæ of a male, and the wings of a female.—The following memoirs were read: 'Descriptions of Two New Indian Species of Cremastochuli,' by Mr. Saunders; 'Observations on the Entomological Productions of Port Essington, in Australia, with Descriptions of many New Species of Coleoptera from that colony,' by the Rev. F. W. Hope, F.R.S.; 'Descriptions of the Australian Coleoptera belonging to the Family of the Sacred Beetles,' by J. O. Westwood, F.L.S.

Dec. 6.—The President in the chair.—Mr. S. Stevens exhibited an Omias, and living specimens of *Notaris Scirpi*, two Curculionideous insects, new to the native lists, the latter of which he had found in the interior of bulrushes at Hampstead. In the same situation he had also found great numbers of a minute Muscidae, and various species of Chrysomelidae.—Capt. Parry exhibited a case of Coleopterous insects from New Zealand, some of great interest; also a case of splendid Lepidoptera from the Himalayas.—Mr. Westwood exhibited the Coleopterous portion of the collection of insects formed in Mexico by Mr. Coffin, amongst which were some novel species of Longicorn beetles. He also exhibited two boxes of insects from tropical Africa, from the collection of Mr. Raddon.—Mr. Gould exhibited a singular British wasp nest, which had been formed by *Vespa holistica*, in a glass case placed on the top of a steam-boiler, a tube having been introduced into the mouth of the original nest in a bank through which the wasps were forced to pass: a note from Mr. Elliott, by whom this nest had been obtained, was also read.—Mr. H. Cuming presented a singular cocoon, from the Marillias, having quite the appearance of being formed of molten gold wire.—A memoir was read by G. R. Waterhouse, Esq., containing descriptions of two new genera of Curculionidae, from the collection of Mr. Darwin; and Mr. Westwood read a notice of a hitherto unobserved character, distinguishing the sexes in certain Cetoniidae; likewise the description of a new species of Parastasia, of large size, from Sylhet, in the East Indies.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

SAT.	Westminster Medical Society.....	Eight, P.M.
MON.	Statistical Society.....	Eight.
	Institute of British Architects.....	Eight.
THUR.	Numismatic Society.....	Seven.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

DRURY LANE.

The Public is respectfully informed, that this Theatre will open for dramatic representations on MONDAY, December 22, when Her Majesty's servants will act *THE MERCHANT OF VENICE*. The Duke of Venice, Mr. G. Bennett; Antonio, Mr. Phelps; Bassanio, Mr. Anderson; Gratiano, Mr. Hudson, from the Theatre Royal Dublin, his first appearance; Lorenzo, Mr. H. Holl, from the Theatre Royal Liverpool, his first appearance; Salario, Mr. Marston; Salanio, Mr. Selby; Salerio, Mr. Lynne; Shylock, Mr. Macready; Tubal, Mr. Waldron; Lancelotti Gobbo, Mr. Compton; Old Gobbo, Mr. W. Bennett; Clerk of the Court, Mr. Bender; Leonardo, Mr. Carlo; Stephano and Balbazar, Mr. Varnold and Mr. C. J. Smith; Servant to Antonio, Mr. Harcourt; Portia, Mrs. Warner; Nerissa, Mrs. Keeley; Principal Minstrels of Portia, Miss Poole and Miss Gould; Jessica, Miss Ellis, from the Theatre Royal Norwich, her first appearance; Magnificos of Venice, Judges, Officers of the Court of Justice, Jailers, Servants, Minstrels, &c. The Overture by Beethoven. The Entre-Actes selected from Haydn. The scenery by Messrs. C. Marshall, Tomkins, and assistants. Previous to the Play, 'God save our Queens' will be sung. After which, A NEW CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, called 'Harlequin, and Duke Humphrey's Dinner; or, Jack Cade, the Lord of London Stone.' The Overture and Music composed by Mr. Blewitt; the Decorations and Embellishments by Mr. Hall; composed and arranged by Mr. H. Younge. Principal characters.—Mr. C. J. Smith, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Howell, Mr. Sitt, Mr. Varnold, Mr. Sutton, Miss Frodoe, &c. On TUESDAY, Mrs. Inchbald's Comedy of EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT. On WEDNESDAY, the Play of *THE TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA*.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—W. M. J.—W. C.—E. D. W.—F. R. received.—We cannot give the information requested by "A Lover of the Fine Arts": such announcements would be charged against us as advertisements. The particulars requested respecting 'The Deserted Village,' illustrated by the Etching Club, will be found, *ante*, p. 754.

Erratum.—Page 955, col. 1, the omission of half a line in our notice of the honours about to be conferred on Delaroché left the sentence unintelligible. We intended to announce that he is to receive "a testimonial from that class of rewards unknown to the cultivators of the intellectual arts in this country—he is to be made a peer."

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London: JAMES HOLMES, 4, Took's Court, Chancery Lane. Published every Saturday, at the ATHENÆUM OFFICE, 14, Wellington-street North, Strand, by JOHN FRANCIS; and sold by all Booksellers and Newsvendors.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, J. Cumming, Dublin.